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ABSTRACT

Intended for use at any point in a beauty culture course, this student manual on haircutting implements and techniques focuses on two basic haircuts--page and short summer cut--to describe and illustrate basic cutting and shaping techniques. There are four major sections in the manual: (1) Hairshaping Implements and Techniques (Implements Used In Hairshaping, Safety and Sanitation, Handling Scissors and Thinning Shears, Use of Scissors, Use of Thinning Shears, Handling the Razor, Cutting with the Razor, and Neckline Trimming), (2) Hair Shaping (Outer Perimeter, Inner Perimeter, Hair Growth Patterns, Elevation, Using the Guideline, Angle Cutting, and Preparing to Cut), (3) Short or Long Page with Modifications, and (4) Short Summer Cut with Modifications. Also included are a glossary of hair shaping terminology, instructions for sanitizing implements, a word puzzle, a review quiz, and a bibliography. Drawings are interspersed throughout to illustrate techniques and procedures. (HD)

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State of New Jersey
Department of Education
Division of Vocational Education

HAIRCUTTING GUIDE FOR COSMETOLOGY STUDENTS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Introduction

This book is designed to interest students and make the study of the art of haircutting more enjoyable. We have used simple language, a light touch, and numerous illustrations to clarify the content. It may be used at any point in the Beauty Culture course.

The techniques illustrated are those that the author has found most effective through years of teaching the subject. Experience with preliminary copies of this manual have indicated an enthusiastic response by the students.

The two basic haircuts – page and short summer cut – are described and illustrated in detail. When the student has mastered these, she/he is well on the way to being a successful haircutter.

The Author

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To the Student

Haircutting is the most important skill you can master as a hairdresser; it takes skillful hands, a good eye, practice, and total attention.

Hair shaping is the foundation for *all* hairstyling. This book has been designed to give you a better understanding of professional hairshaping techniques with the help of illustrations and suggested activities.

A haircut means more than just taking off length. In fact, hair can be shaped without changing the length at all.

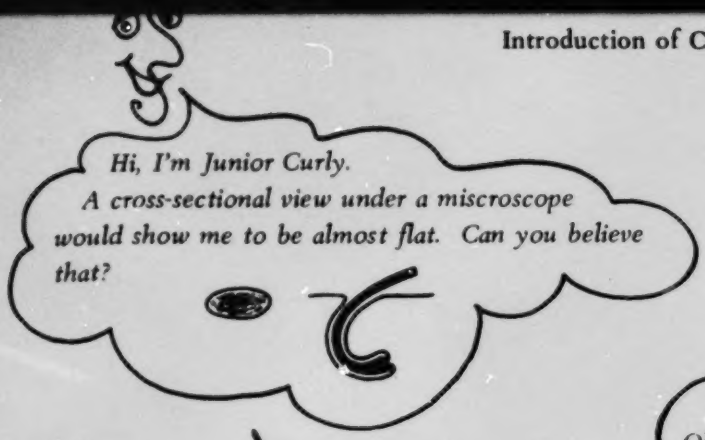
Know hairshaping thoroughly; it is very important! A good haircutter will gradually acquire loyal patrons who appreciate a good haircut. His or her value as an employee will also increase. And more value to the shop means a bigger paycheck.

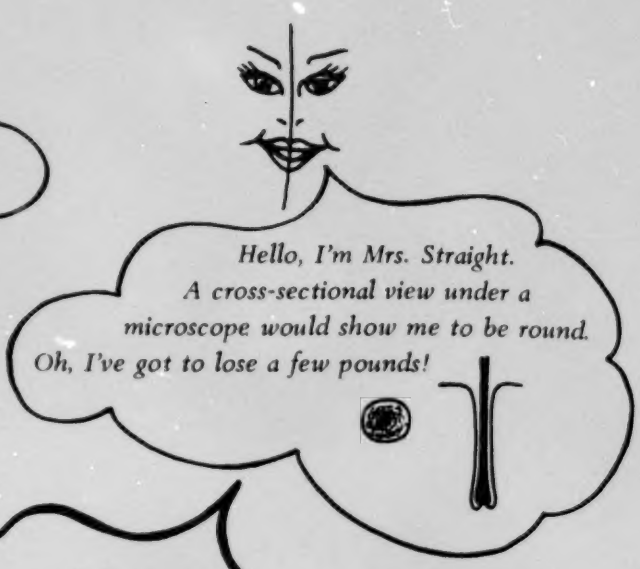
Modern Trends in Haircutting

The look of today is natural. Hair is soft-flowing, touchable, and bouncy, with a healthy sheen. Today's length may be super-short or shoulder length. Whatever the style or length, the cut makes the difference in the look. Soft curls and waves are also very popular, with the aid of a mild, body permanent wave. Blow-drying and iron-curling help give a natural look. Very little setting is necessary, and definitely no highly teased and heavily lacquered coiffures.

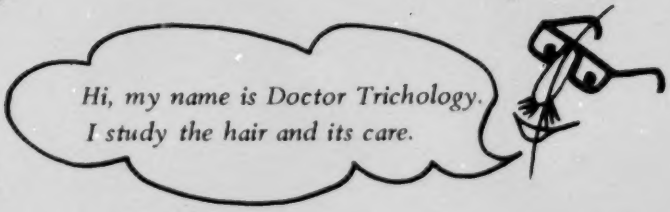
Low pH (potential hydrogen) shampoos and organic conditioners are very popular to keep the natural look. The most popular haircutting tool of today is the small, regular scissors.

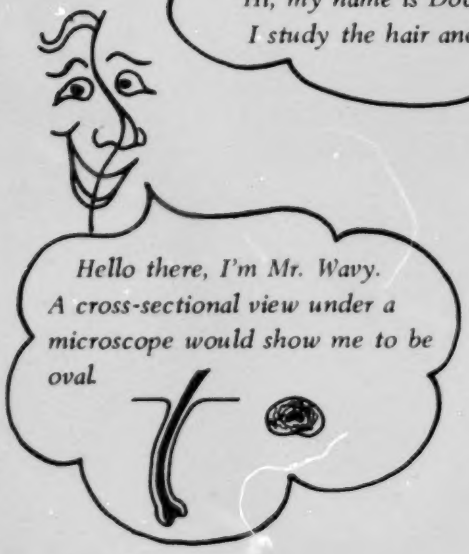
Thinning and tapering of the hair in the past have been used to make a cushion for successful back-combing (teasing). The natural look requires very little or no teasing. Therefore hair is only thinned or tapered when it is necessary to decrease excess bulk.

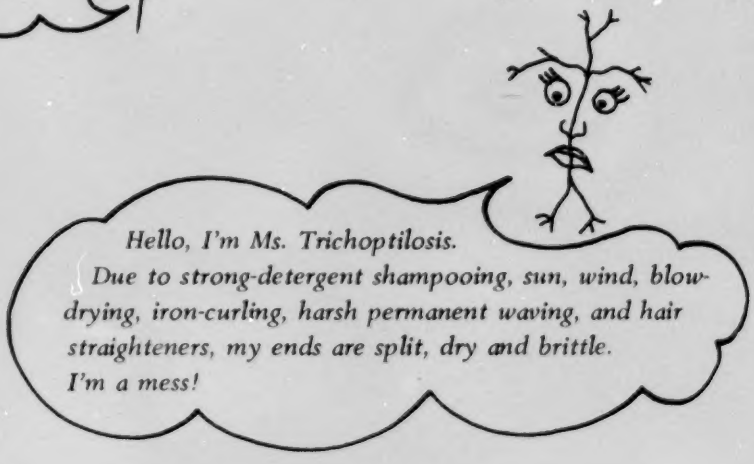




We will be your guides throughout this book.
So come along with us and join in the fun!






Hello, I'm Ms. Trichoptilosis.
Due to strong-detergent shampooing, sun, wind, blow-drying, iron-curling, harsh permanent waving, and hair straighteners, my ends are split, dry and brittle.
I'm a mess!

Look at poor Ms. Trichoptilosis. She is so sad because her hair is split and dry. I'm going to make some professional suggestions that will help her.

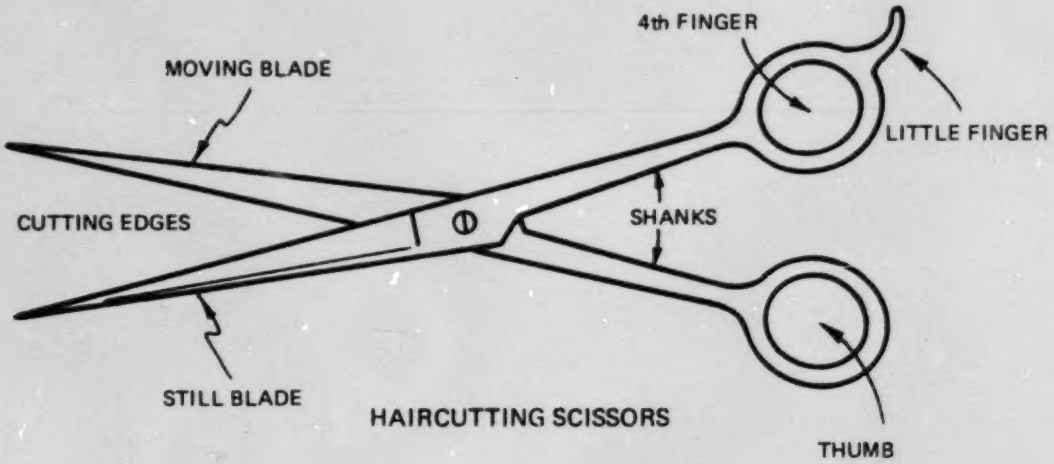
Hey there, Ms. Trichoptilosis! I recommend that you get the ends of your hair trimmed immediately. I know you don't want your hair cut short, but just get ½ to 1 inch trimmed off. For temporary relief keep the ends trimmed every 4 to 6 weeks. Overcombing and over brushing can split the cuticle layer of your hair, so comb and brush just enough for grooming purposes. Cover your hair when you sunbathe, use a low-pH shampoo and a good conditioner. Get your permanent waves at a professional beauty salon; that goes for hair coloring too.

Oh, thank you for your professional advice, Dr. Trichology. I will follow every bit of it.

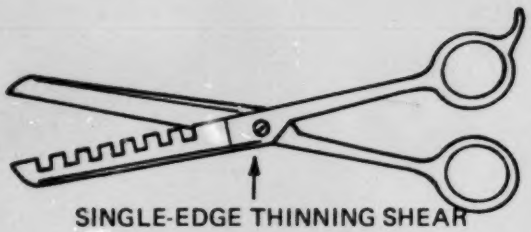
2

3

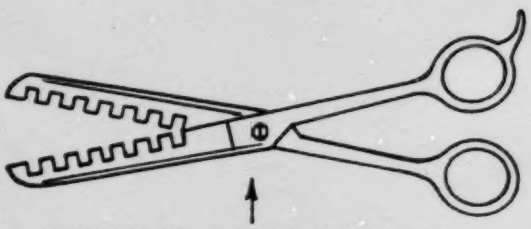
Implements Used in Hair Shaping



HAIRCUTTING SCISSORS

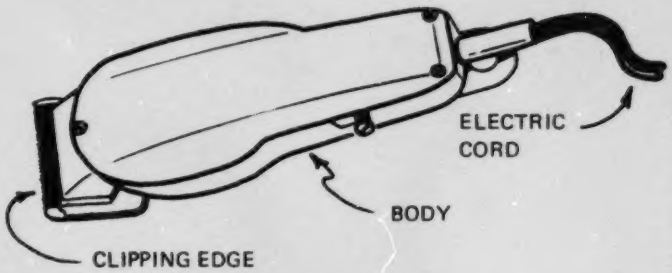


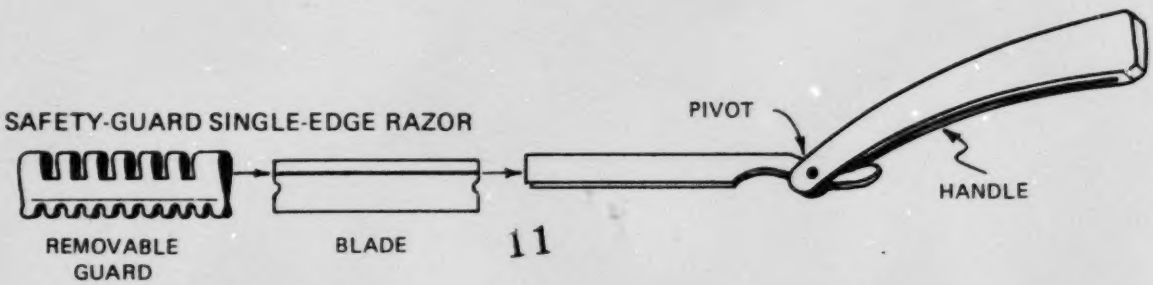
SINGLE-EDGE THINNING SHEAR



DOUBLE-EDGE THINNING SHEAR

ELECTRIC CLIPPERS





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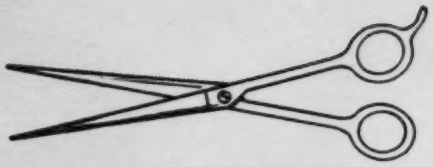
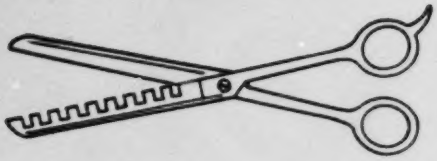
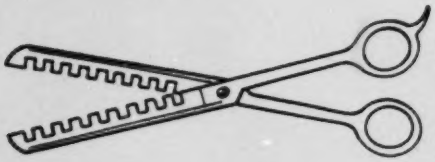
Haircutting Implements and Their Uses



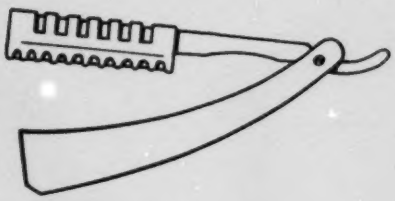
Regular haircutting scissors – An implement of two sharp-edged blades used for cutting hair (*only* hair). Come in many different sizes. Regular haircutting scissors may be used for blunt-cutting, slithering, and tapering the hair.



Single-edged thinning shears – An implement with one notched blade, used to thin and remove excess bulk of hair. Single-edged shears removes *more* hair than the double-edged shears.



Double-edged thinning shears – An implement with two notched blades, used to thin and remove excess bulk of hair. Double-edged shears removes *less* hair than single-edged shears.



Single-edged razor – An implement used to cut and/or taper the hair. Must *always* be used with a safety guard.

Electric clippers – An implement used to clean the hairs off the neckline. Electric clippers *will not* make hair grow in thicker or darker.

Safety and Sanitation

1. Drape patron properly to protect clothing; do not forget neck strip – needed for sanitary reasons.
2. Examine scalp and hair.
3. Wash hands before and after each patron.
4. Use only sanitary combs, brushes, scissors, razors, and thinning shears.
5. If skin is accidentally cut, call your instructor immediately and apply an antiseptic.
6. Never use a styptic pencil to stop bleeding; it is unsanitary. Use styptic powder or powdered alum.
7. Never hold sharp implements in wet hands.
8. Always undercut; never overcut.
9. Do not permit hair to remain on floor. Sweep it up immediately and place in a closed container.
10. Always clean implements with 70% alcohol.
11. Always ask *patron* to remove jewelry and place in safe place, to avoid loss of patron's property.
12. Implements dropped on floor must be sanitized before you use them again.
13. Never eat, drink, or smoke while working on a patron.
14. Do not permit points of scissors to come close to patron's scalp, face, ears, or eyes.
15. Never run electric clippers on wet skin or over warts or moles.
16. Take extreme precautions when working on children; they tend to move very suddenly.

Some Other Precautions

1. Never criticize a haircut done by someone else. It is unprofessional. Next time that someone else may be you!
2. Never thin the ends of the hair; the result would be no body or shape to the haircut.
3. Always section very carefully, making clean partings.
4. Avoid dropping your sharp implements; they may never be the same again!

Important Activity for Future Hairdressers!

Guess the number of inches of hair on other students.

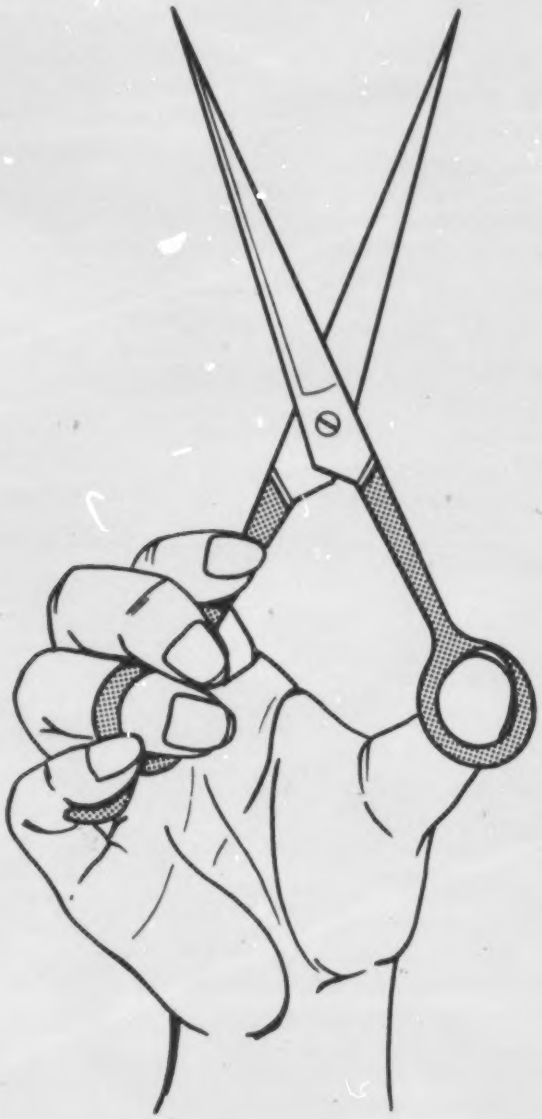
Now get a ruler and measure.

How accurately can your eye measure?

Do this very often until you become expert at it.

Handling of the Scissors and Thinning Shears

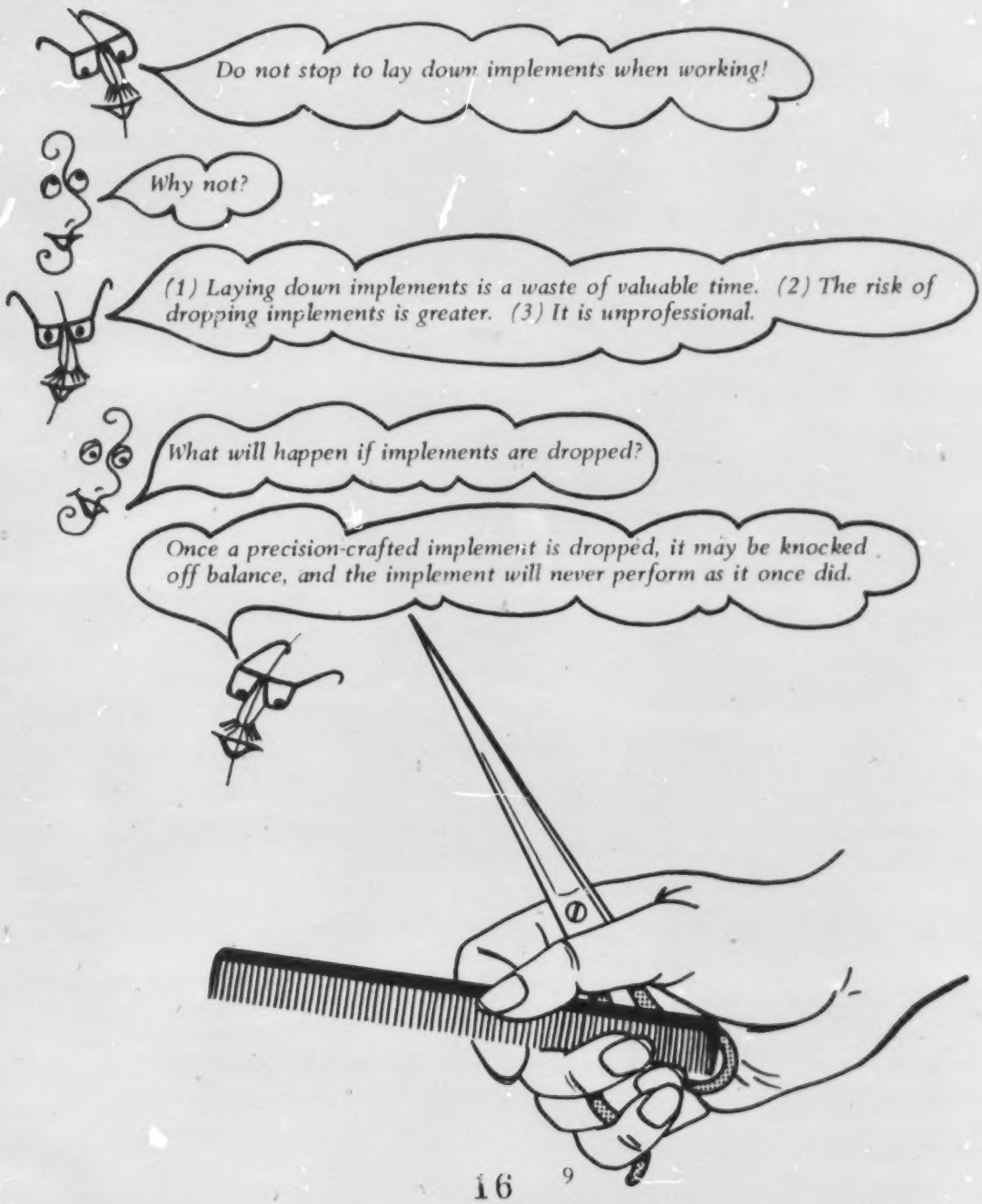
1. Hold implement in right hand.
2. Place fourth finger up to the first joint in the finger grip of the still blade.
3. Place thumb up to the first joint in the finger grip of the action blade.
4. Rest little finger on the finger brace.
5. Always use safety position when not cutting (see next page).



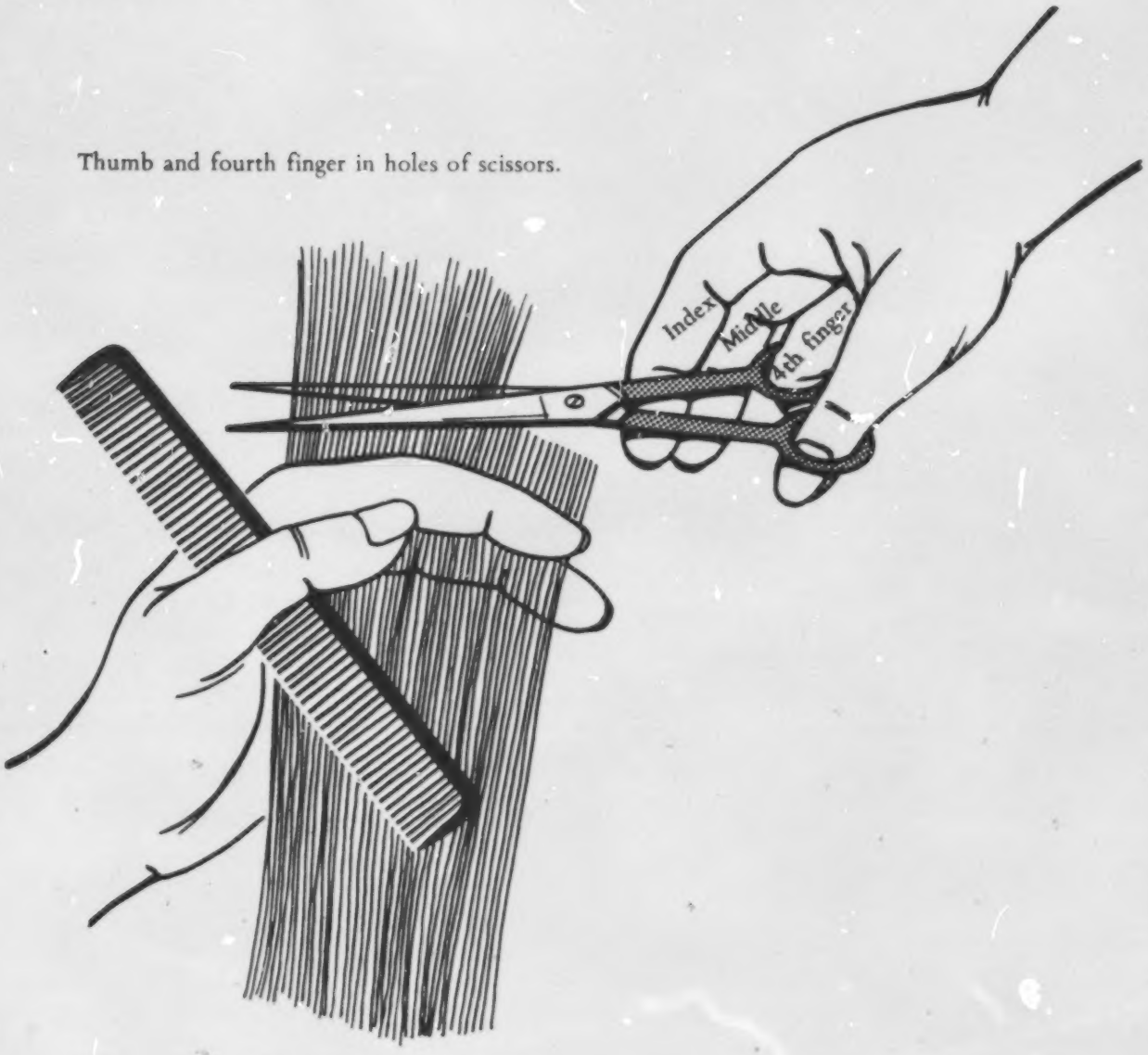
Safety Position in Handling Scissors or Thinning Shears

Holding implement in regular position,

1. Remove thumb.
2. Close blades tightly.
3. Rest implement in palm of hand.
4. Thumb and index finger are now free to comb the hair.
5. Practice combing the hair using the safety position.


Do not stop to lay down implements when working!
Why not?
(1) Laying down implements is a waste of valuable time. (2) The risk of dropping implements is greater. (3) It is unprofessional.
What will happen if implements are dropped?
Once a precision-crafted implement is dropped, it may be knocked off balance, and the implement will never perform as it once did.

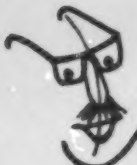
Thumb and fourth finger in holes of scissors.



1. Holding implement in safety position,

   (a) Comb and recomb the hair from the scalp out to the ends to insure smooth, tangle-free hair.

   (b) Hold the hair very firmly between the index and middle fingers.



You must have complete control when holding the hair between middle and index fingers.

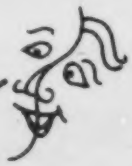
   (c) Keep hair smooth and make sure it is not bunched together.

2. From safety position,

   (a) Place comb in left hand between thumb and index finger.

   (b) Place thumb in thumb grip of implement.

   (c) Begin to cut.



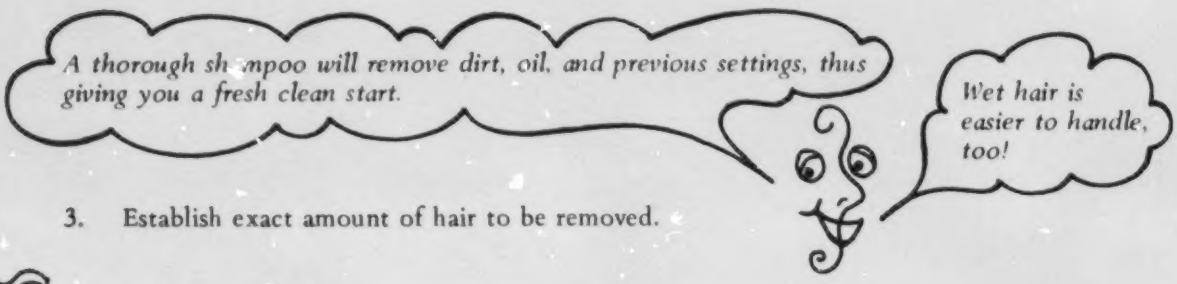
Do not cut too close to your fingers. You might cut yourself.

   (d) Practice going from safety position to cutting position and back again several times.

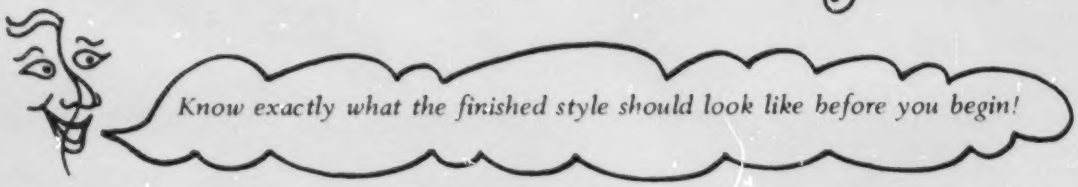
I recommend that you practice on an old wig first, rather than on a person.

Use of Scissors

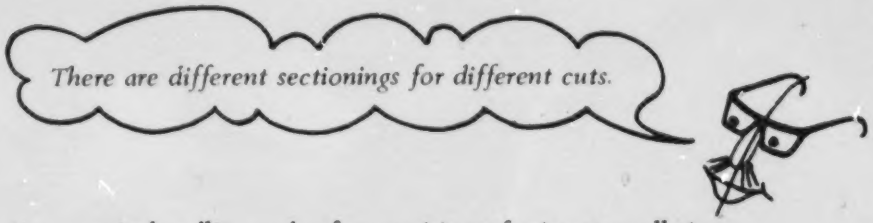
1. Discuss desired style; drape properly.
2. Scissor-cutting may be done on either wet or dry hair.


A thorough shampoo will remove dirt, oil, and previous settings, thus giving you a fresh clean start.
Wet hair is easier to handle, too!

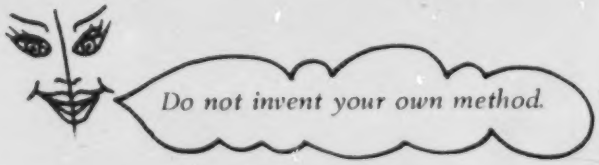
3. Establish exact amount of hair to be removed.



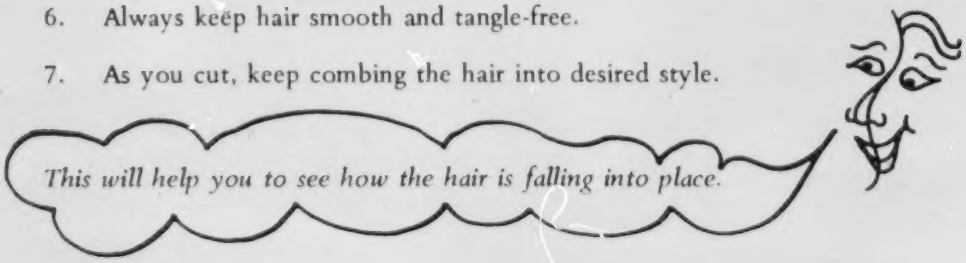
4. Section for the type of cut with clean, even partings.



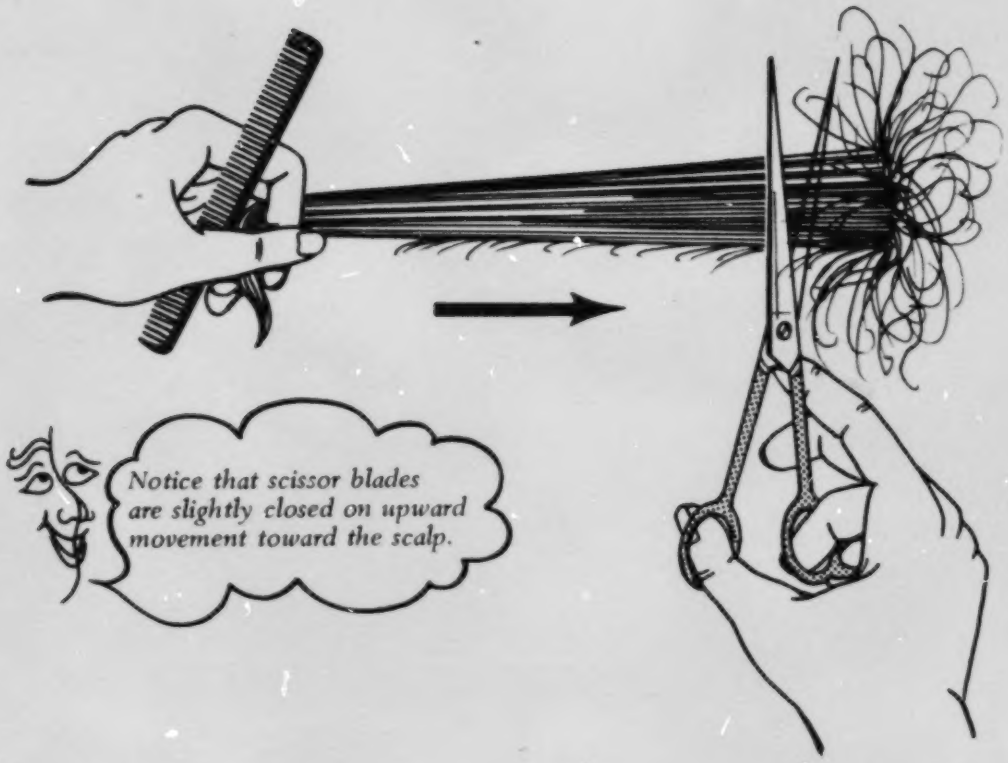
5. Use correct handling and safety position of scissors at all times.

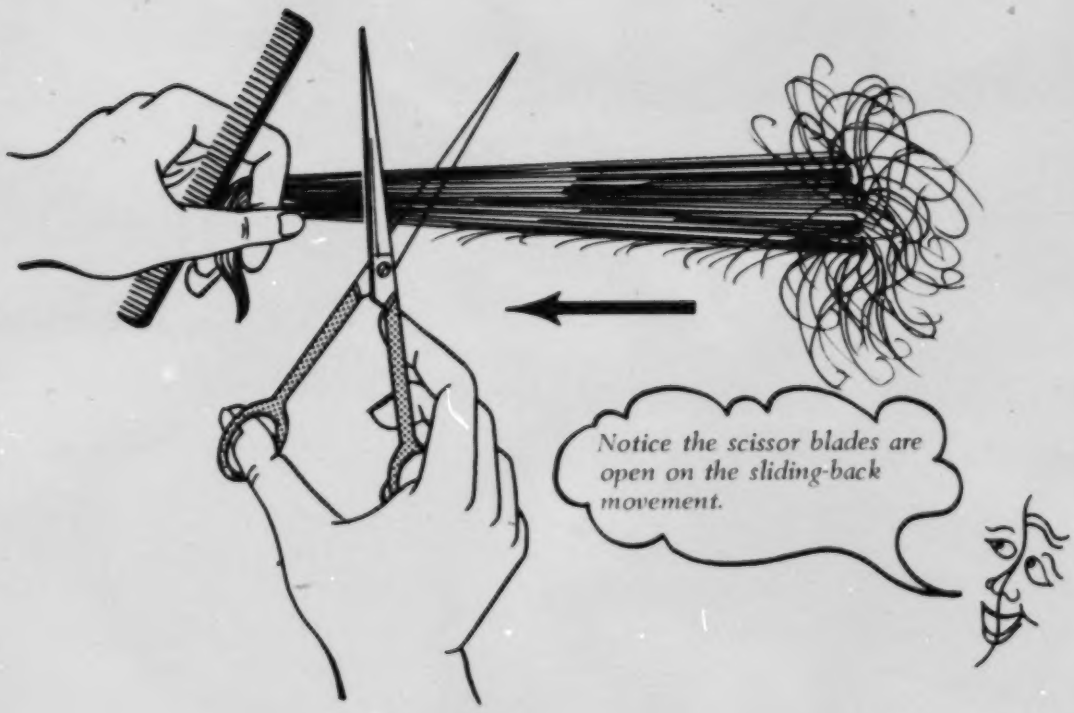


6. Always keep hair smooth and tangle-free.
7. As you cut, keep combing the hair into desired style.



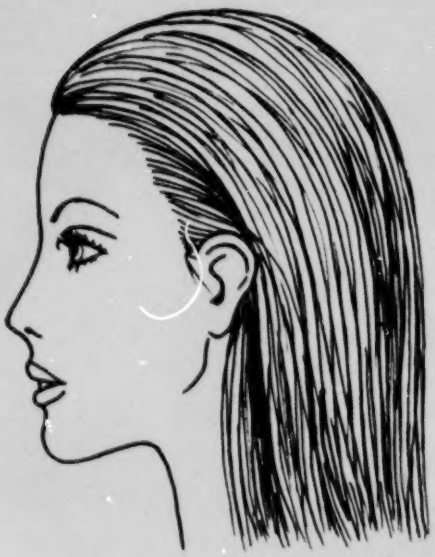
1. Slithering (effilating) is thinning hair with regular haircutting scissors, by sliding the scissors up and down the hair strand.
2. Comb hair smoothly.
3. Hold a section of hair vertically.
4. Hold hair between index finger and middle finger.
5. Place scissor blades over and under the section of hair.
6. Use a sliding movement up and down the hair section.
7. Close scissors very slightly on each upward move toward scalp.
8. Open scissors on each movement coming back toward you.


Notice that scissor blades are slightly closed on upward movement toward the scalp.


Notice the scissor blades are open on the sliding-back movement.

1. Shingling gives a very close fitted effect at the nape area, with the hair getting gradually longer toward crown.
2. Cut nape area first.
3. Follow patron's natural growth at nape area.
4. Start at center of nape, working to right side, then to left side.
5. Hold comb in left hand, with large teeth facing upward.
6. Comb hair upward and outward and remove the bulk.

Why thin hair?

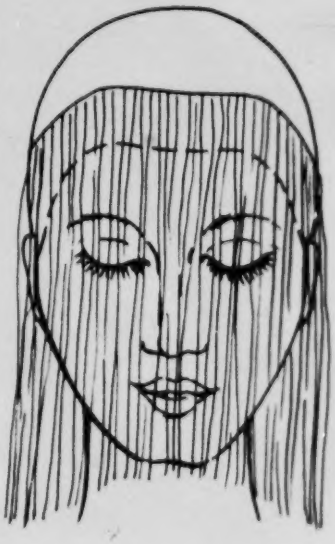


BEFORE THINNING

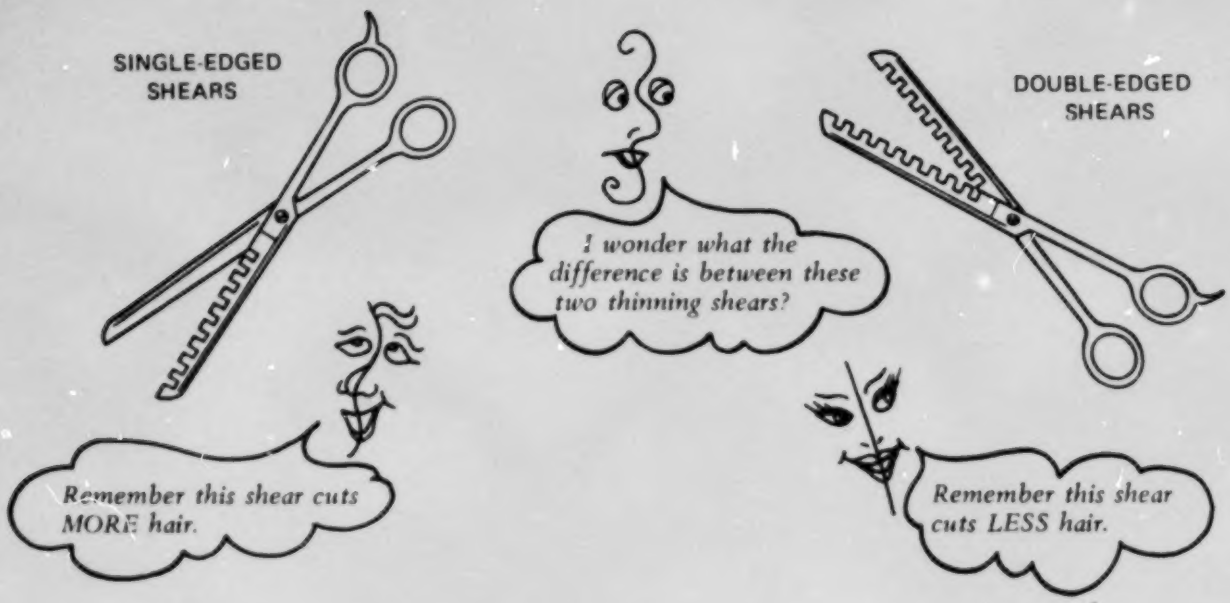
Remember, do not thin in the outer perimeter

AFTER THINNING

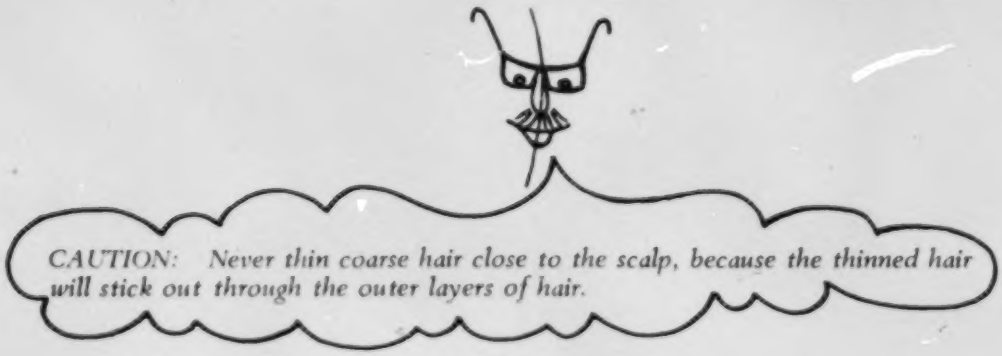
This patron has very thick, bulky hair. Its weight will even pull the set out. Some patrons have even complained of headaches due to too heavy, thick, bulky hair! Work your fingers through the hair to find where excess bulk is located.



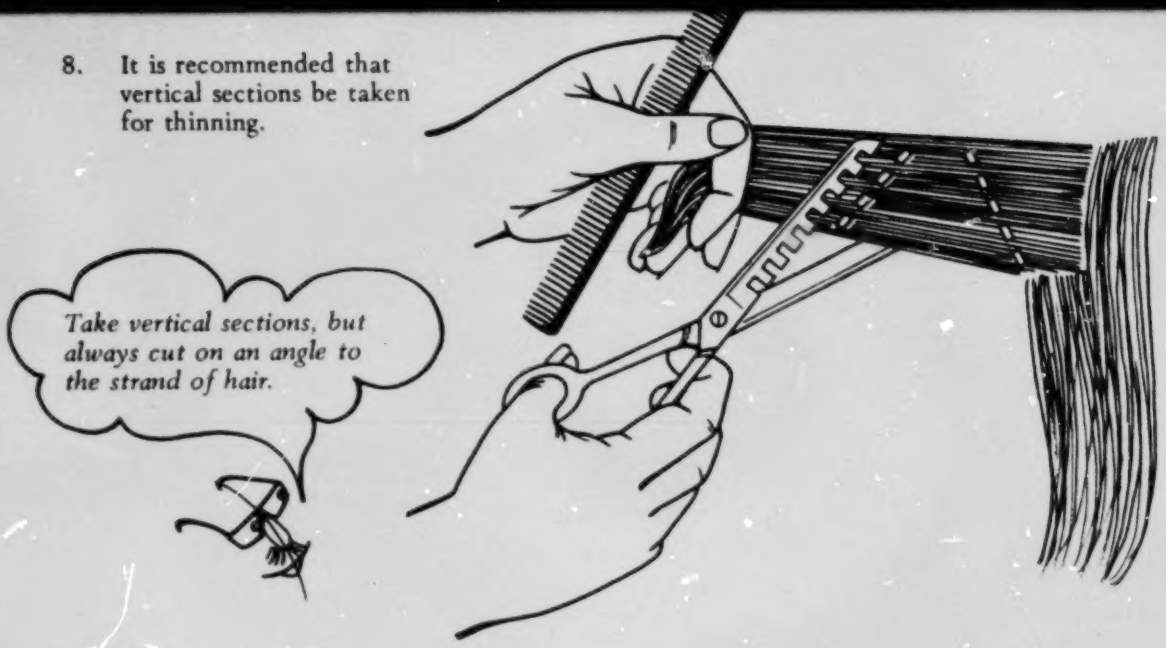
As a result the hair is not as heavy. This makes it easier to style and cuts down on drying time.

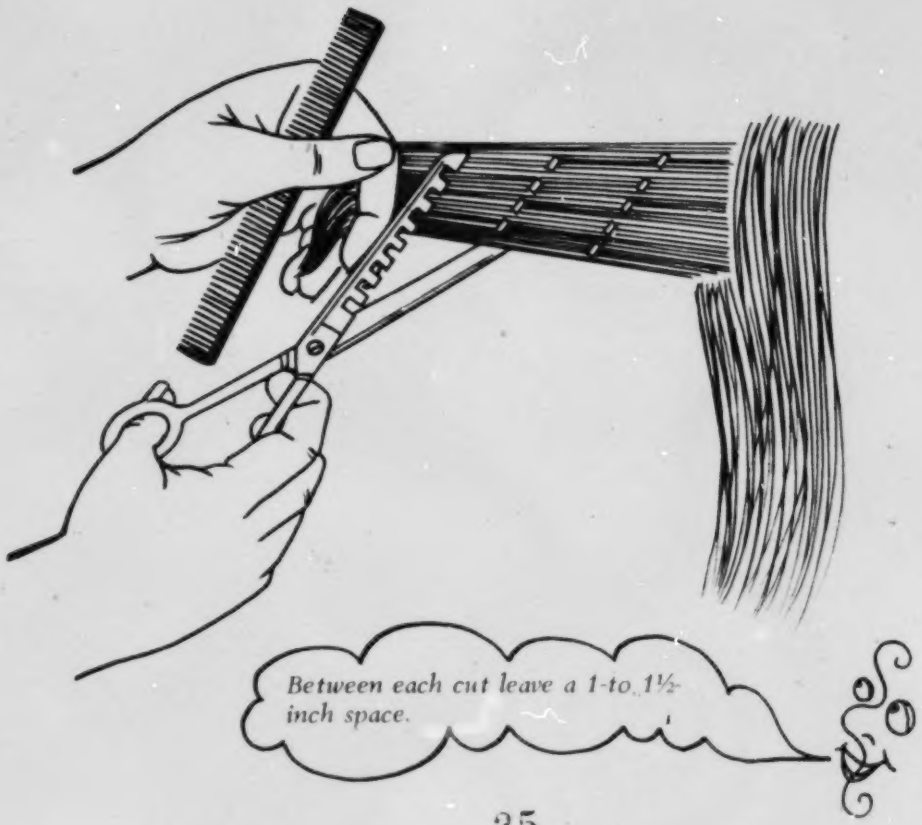

SINGLE-EDGED SHEARS
I wonder what the difference is between these two thinning shears?
DOUBLE-EDGED SHEARS
Remember this shear cuts MORE hair.
Remember this shear cuts LESS hair.

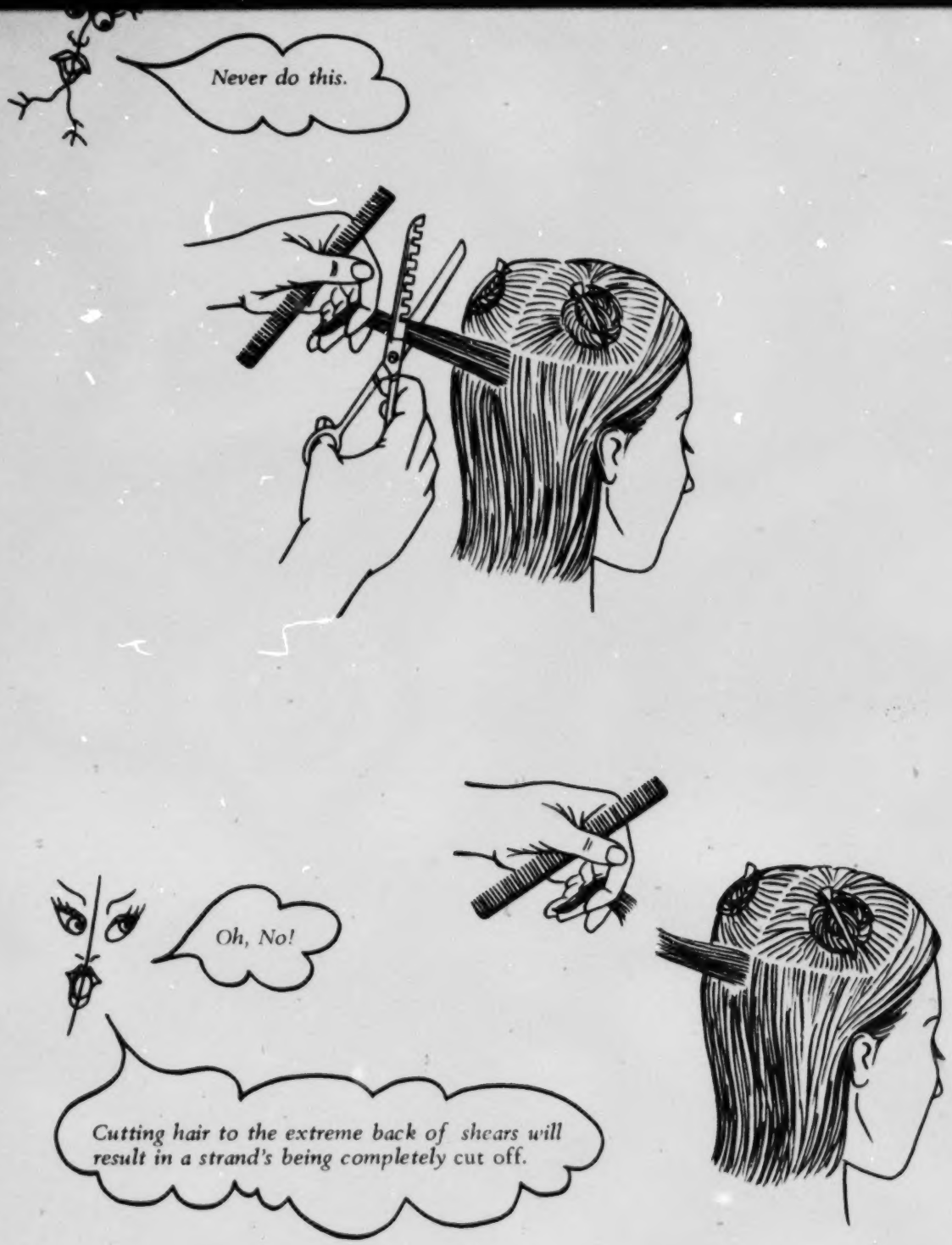
1. Refer to page 8 for handling of shears.
2. Thinning removes excess bulk or thickness of the hair.
3. Do not thin outer perimeter.
4. Do not thin the ends of the hair.
5. Thin fine-textured hair approximately 1 inch from scalp.
6. Thin medium-textured hair approximately 1½ inches from scalp.
7. Thin coarse-textured hair approximately 2 inches from scalp.


CAUTION: Never thin coarse hair close to the scalp, because the thinned hair will stick out through the outer layers of hair.

8. It is recommended that vertical sections be taken for thinning.

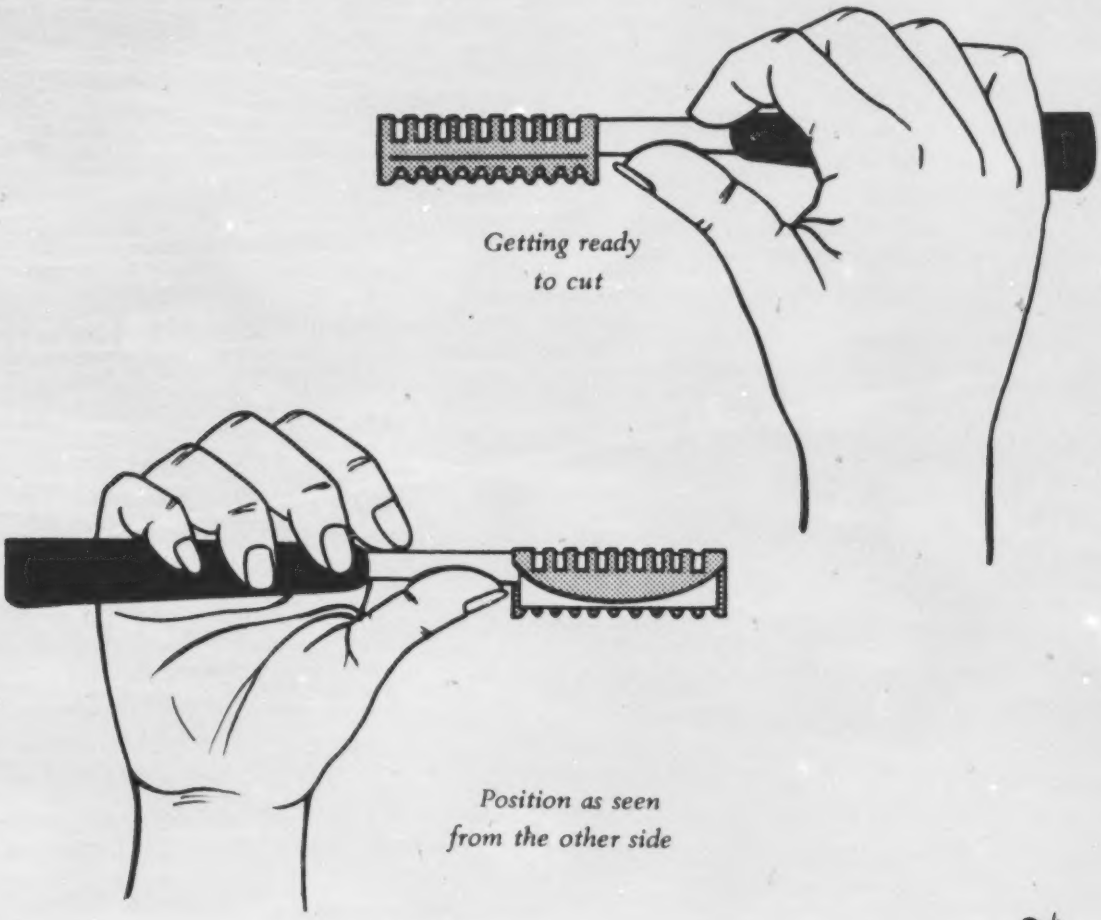





Never do this.
Oh, No!
Cutting hair to the extreme back of shears will result in a strand's being completely cut off.

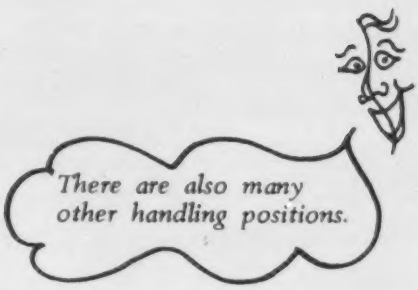
Handling the Razor

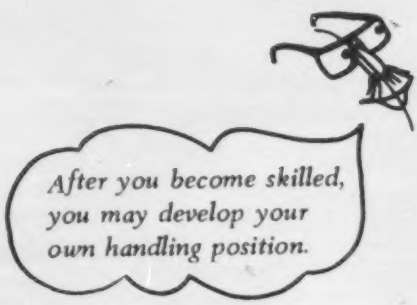
1. Place your thumb in the grooved part of the shank.
2. Place fingers over the razor handle.
3. The guard faces you – the blade is almost hidden.



Getting ready to cut

Position as seen from the other side





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Razor-cutting Precautions

Always Remember . . .

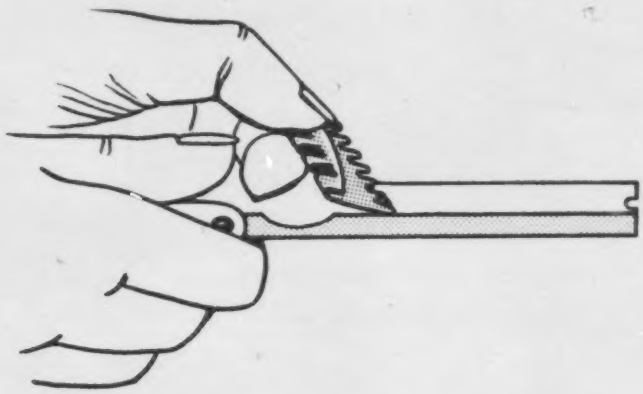
1. Never work with a dull tool.

2. Hair must be thoroughly wet when razor-cutting to permit the razor to slide through the hair without pulling and causing discomfort to the patron. Dry hair also will dull the blade.

3. Razor blades are extremely sharp; be very careful.

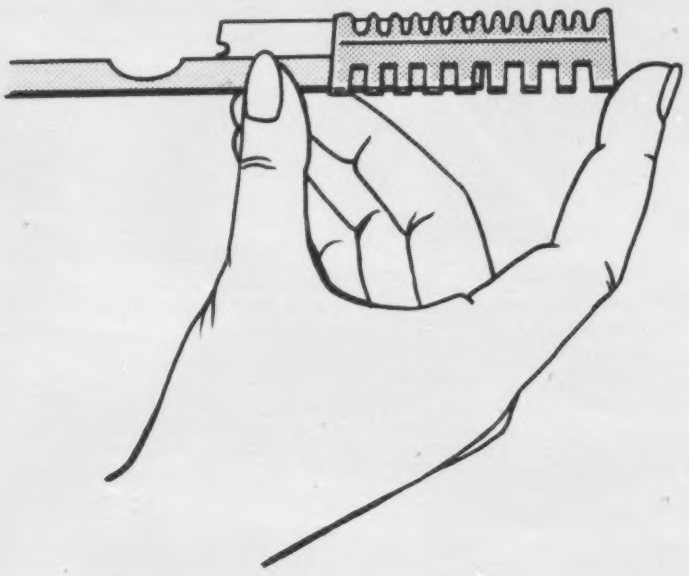
4. Use both sides of the razor blade before discarding.
   Note: When blade becomes dull, first remove guard and then remove blade (see next item); *turn blade around*; replace guard, facing you.

5. When both sides of razor blade have become dull:
   (a) Pull off guard.
   (b) Use the guard to push out the blade, very slowly and carefully.



(c) Insert just the end of a new blade, by hand.
(d) Pressing guard against notch, push the new blade in. Make sure to push it all the way in.

(e) Slide guard over blade. Make sure the notched edge of the *guard faces you.*



(f) Now you are ready to begin.

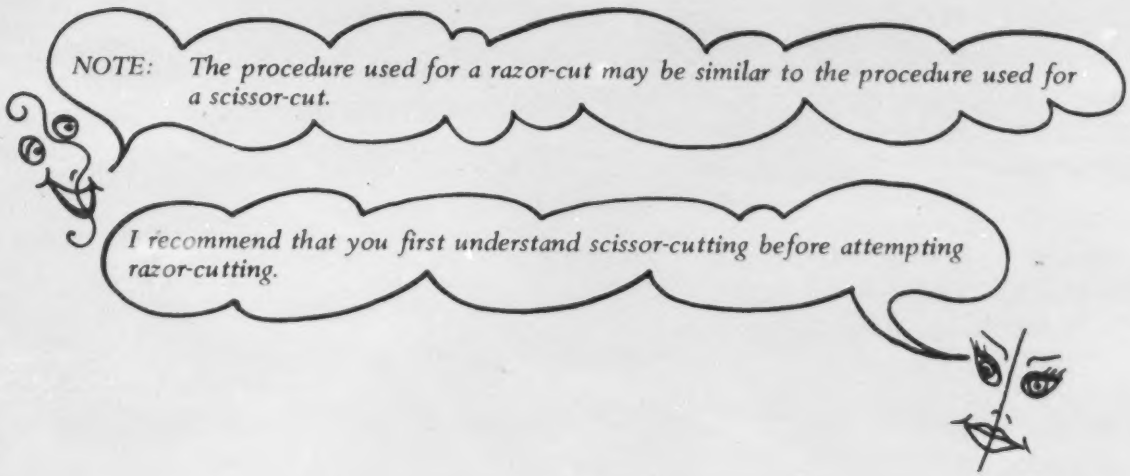
Cutting With the Razor

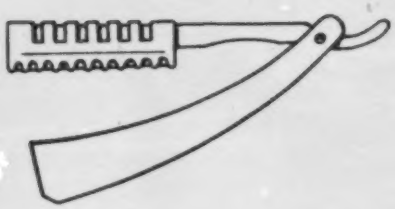
Prepare patron

1. Welcome patron; introduce yourself; seat patron.
2. Apply neck strip (for sanitation) and cape (to protect patron's clothing.)
3. Examine hair texture, facial features, etc.
4. Discuss desired style with patron.
5. Brush hair free from tangles.
6. Shampoo hair thoroughly; rinse thoroughly; condition if necessary.
7. Establish exact amount of hair to be removed.
8. Section for desired cut.

Cutting with razor

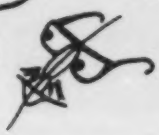
1. Make sure the razor guard is always facing you.
2. Comb hair smoothly from scalp to ends.
3. Hold the hair very tightly between the index and middle fingers.
4. Place razor flat on hair strand about ½ to ¼ inches above fingers.
5. Medium amount of pressure should be applied to the back of the razor.
6. Start cutting (using short quick strokes) toward the index and middle fingers (that are holding the hair).


NOTE: The procedure used for a razor-cut may be similar to the procedure used for a scissor-cut.
I recommend that you first understand scissor-cutting before attempting razor-cutting.



1. It is advisable to practice thinning on an old wig first.
2. Work your fingers throughout the head of hair to find the location of excess bulk.
3. Keep combing and feeling the hair as you cut.
4. Thin *fine*-textured hair approximately *1 inch* from scalp.
5. Thin *medium*-textured hair approximately *1½ inches* from scalp.
6. Thin *coarse*-textured hair approximately *2 inches* from scalp.

WARNING: If you thin coarse hair too close to the scalp, the thinned hair will stick out through the outer layers of hair.

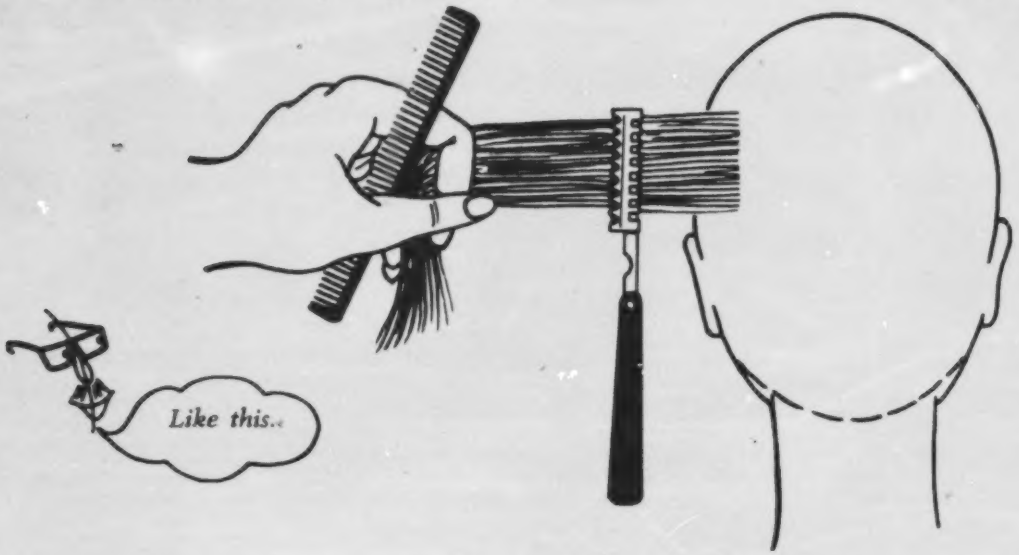


7. Use short, quick, scraping movements.
8. Use very light pressure and just skim the top layer.

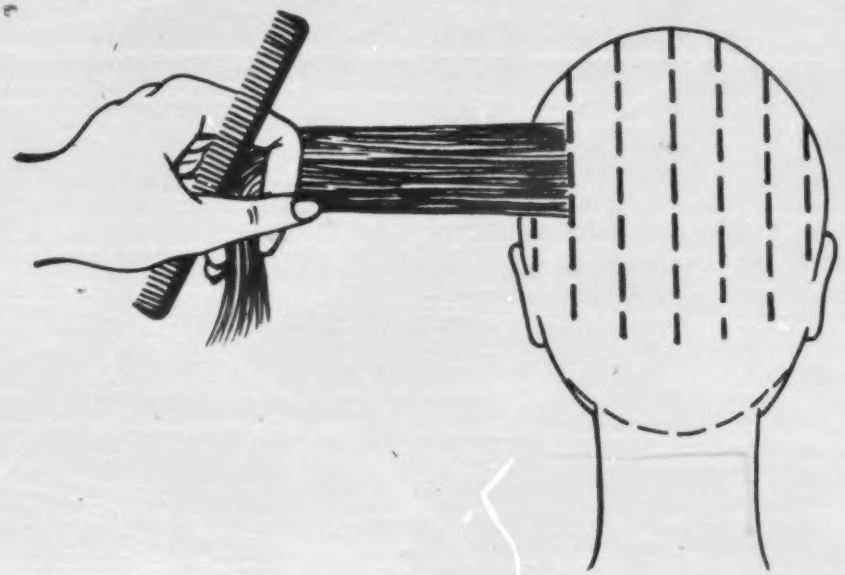
If you are heavy-handed you will take out too much hair!

9. Pressure (light) is always on the back edge of the razor.

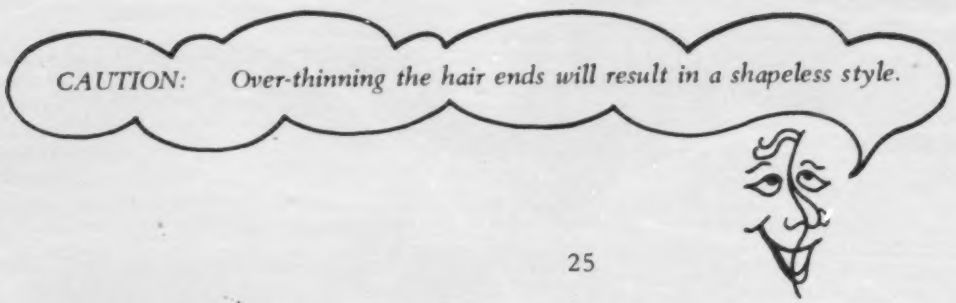
10. Hold the razor *flat* against the hair.



11. It is recommended that you use *vertical* sectioning for thinning.

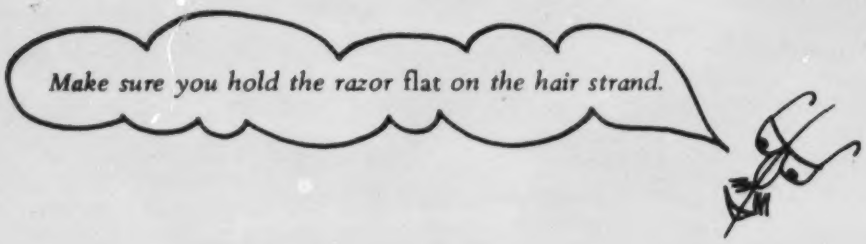


12. Never thin the ends of the hair strands.



13. Never thin in the area of the outer perimeter.

14. Below is shown another method of thinning with the razor.

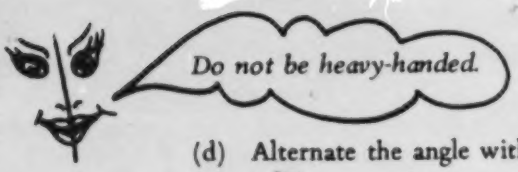


2. Procedure for zig-zag method:

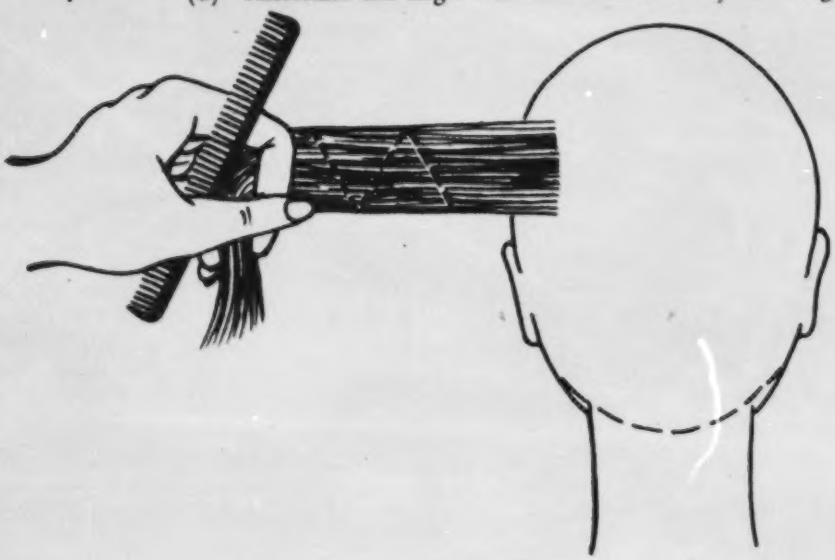
   (a) Pick up vertical sections.

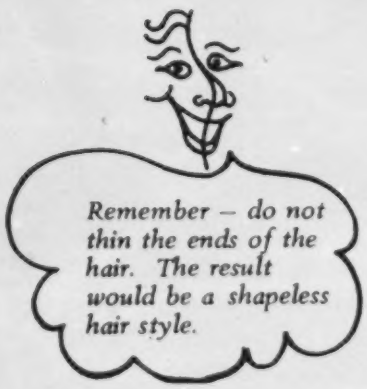
   (b) Place razor flat on hair strands in a diagonal angle.

   (c) Using very light pressure on back of razor, skim top layer with zig-zag movements.



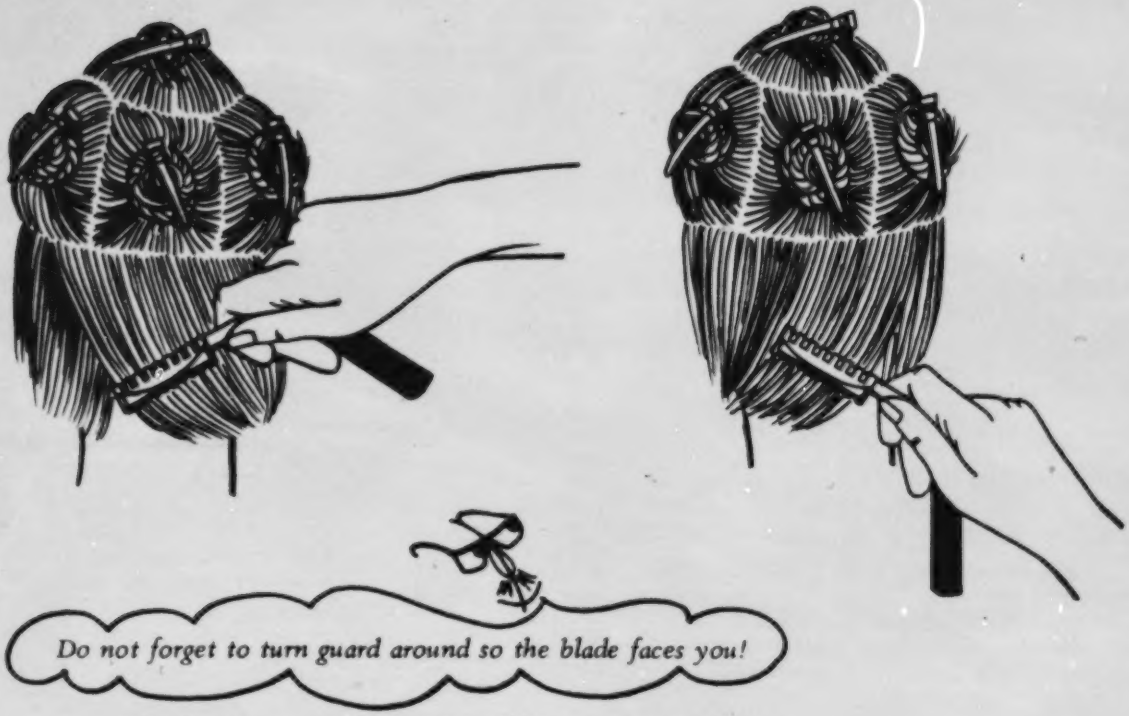
   (d) Alternate the angle with the razor to vary the lengths.





NOTE: Thinning and tapering of the hair has often been done to make a cushion for successful back-combing (teasing). The natural look requires very little or no teasing. For the natural look, only thin or taper hair when it is necessary to decrease excess bulk.

Shingling With the Razor



1. Shingling gives a very close fitted look at the nape area.
2. Take off guard and turn it around so the blade faces you.
3. Use the razor like a comb, using light pressure.
4. Work at eye level.
5. Comb the hair on a slight angle, first to the right, then to the left.

Neckline Trimming with the Scissors

1. Purchase precision-crafted scissors; *never* work with dull scissors.
2. Work at eye level.
3. Cut a few hairs at a time.
4. Cut to the hairline (never above the hairline).
5. Trimming the neckline with the scissors is often preferred because it gives a more natural look.
6. Apply powder with a cotton pledget to stop itching and remove loose hairs from neck.
7. Clean scissors with 70% alcohol.

Neckline Trimming with the Razor

1. Purchase precision-crafted razors; never work with a dull razor.
2. Wet the hair to soften and avoid pulling.
3. Hold the razor *flat against* the skin.
4. Use short downward strokes to remove the hair.
5. Do not cut above the hairline.
6. Work at eye level.
7. To remove hair and stop itching, apply powder with cotton pledgets. Do not use a neck brush (unsanitary).
8. Razor neckline trimming gives a very close, smooth effect.
9. Clean razor with 70% alcohol.

Neckline Trimming with Electric Clippers

1. Purchase precision-crafted electric clippers; never work with dull clippers.
2. Before trimming neckline, the hair and skin should be thoroughly dry. Apply powder if necessary.
3. Always use clean clippers.
4. Cut at eye level.
5. Hold clippers at slight angle and make upward movements.
6. To safeguard against someone's tripping over electric cord, do not plug clippers in until ready for use.
7. Apply powder with cotton pledget to remove hairs and stop itching.
8. Clean with special clipper spray and clipper oil.
9. Never run electric clippers on wet skin, or over warts or moles.

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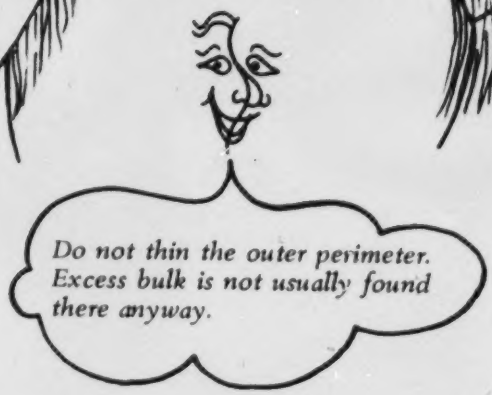
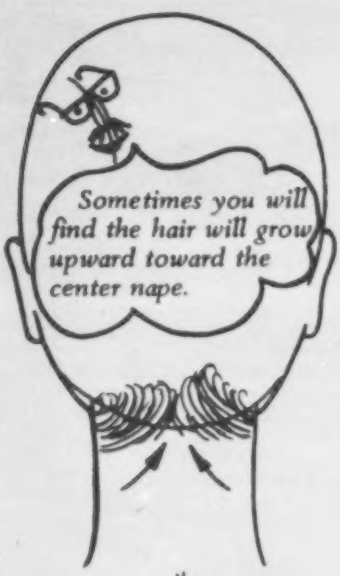
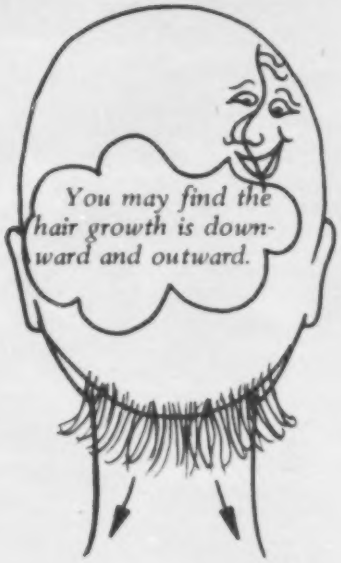
The outer perimeter is the hair that grows from a band of about one inch all around the scalp.

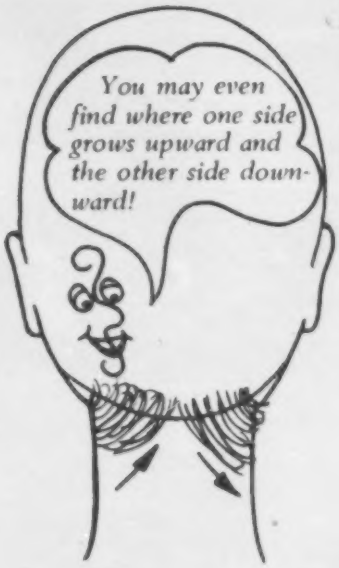


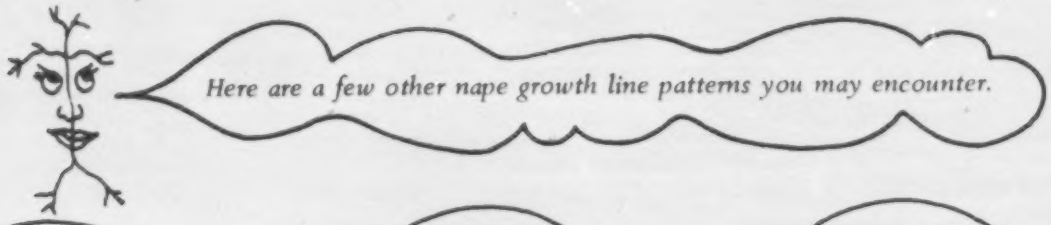
The inner perimeter is a line all around the head about 1 inch in from the hairline.

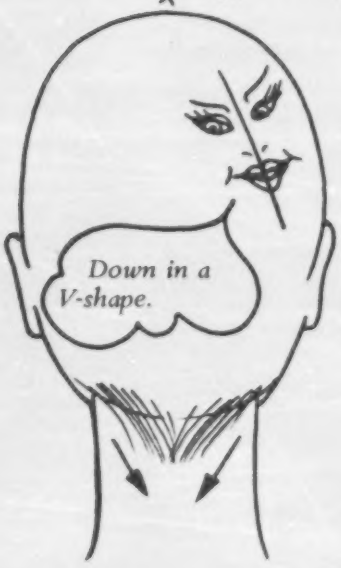
INNER PERIMETER
INNER PERIMETER
Thin the hair within the inner perimeter if it is excessively bulky or thick. Keep 1 to 2 inches away from the scalp.
INNER PERIMETER
INNER PERIMETER

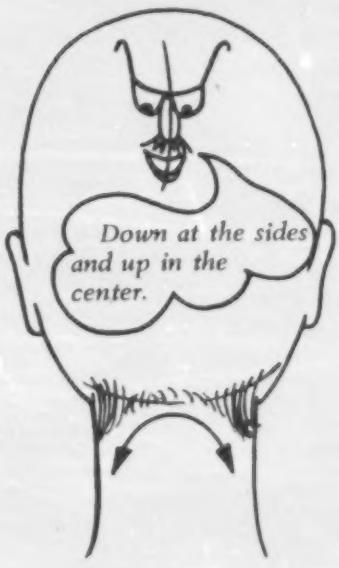

Sometimes you will find the hair will grow upward toward the center nape.


You may find the hair growth is downward and outward.

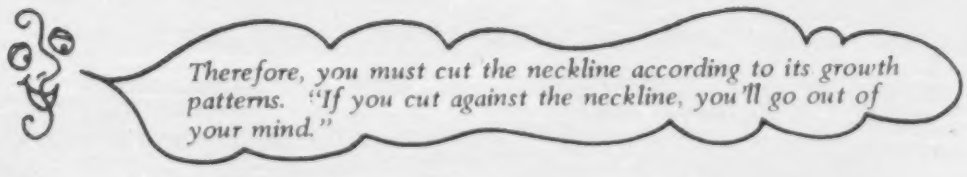

You may even find where one side grows upward and the other side downward!


Here are a few other nape growth line patterns you may encounter.


Down in a V-shape.


Down at the sides and up in the center.

Zig-Zag Growth


Therefore, you must cut the neckline according to its growth patterns. "If you cut against the neckline, you'll go out of your mind."

Activities

Observe the neckline growth-pattern of all students in the class.

Are they all the same?

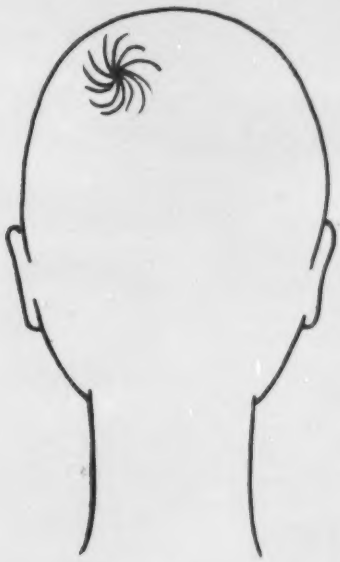
How do they differ?

What style would you recommend to your classmates that would fit their neckline growth pattern?

Before you begin to cut, look for a cowlick, whorl, or natural parting.

This is a stream of natural parting. *Hair follicles are arranged in opposite directions, causing a natural parting. Style with the natural part. Do not try to change it.*

This is a cowlick. *The area where a cowlick is most often found is at the front hairline. Be very careful when you cut in this area: hold the hair as it wants to go; don't pull it taut.*



This is a whorl. Hair takes a swirling direction, usually in the crown area. If you cut this area too short, the hair will stand straight up. "If you cut too short a whorl, you won't get it to curl."

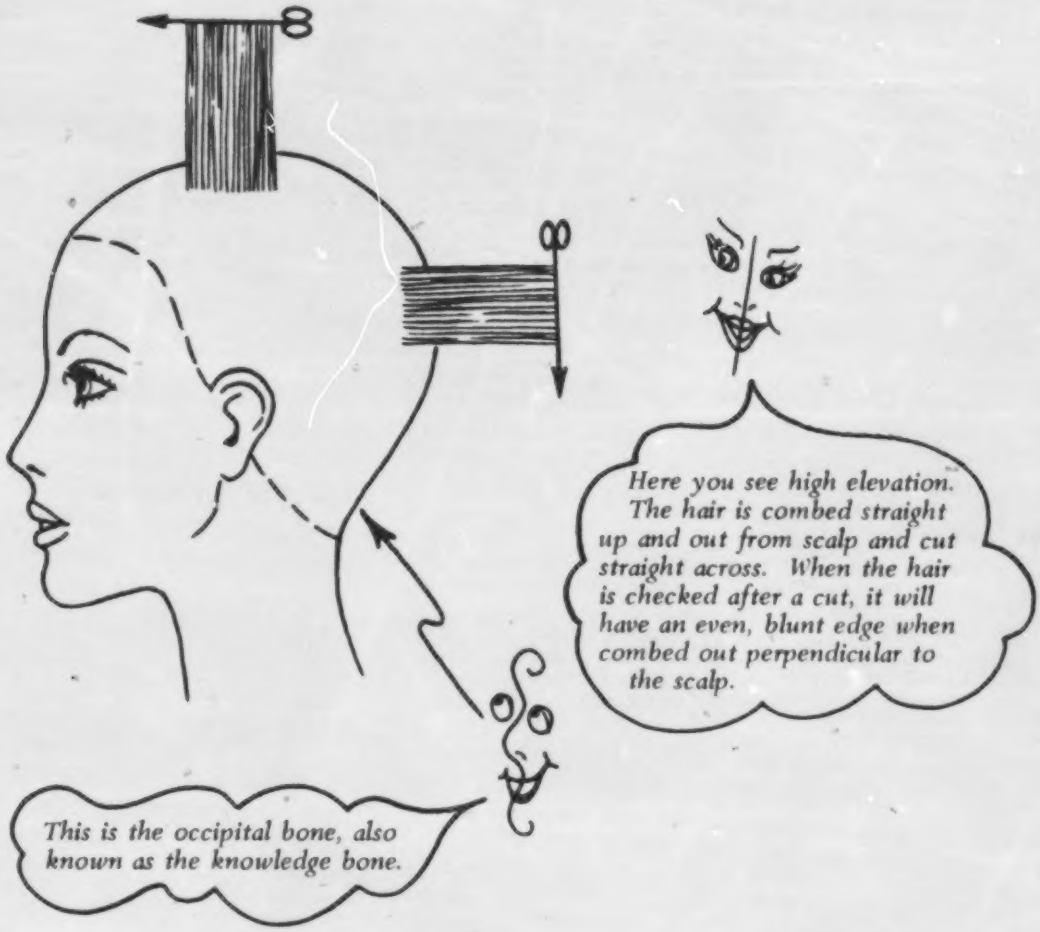
What Is Elevation?

The term "elevation" refers to how high or low you hold a strand of hair for cutting, *in relation to where it grows on the scalp.*

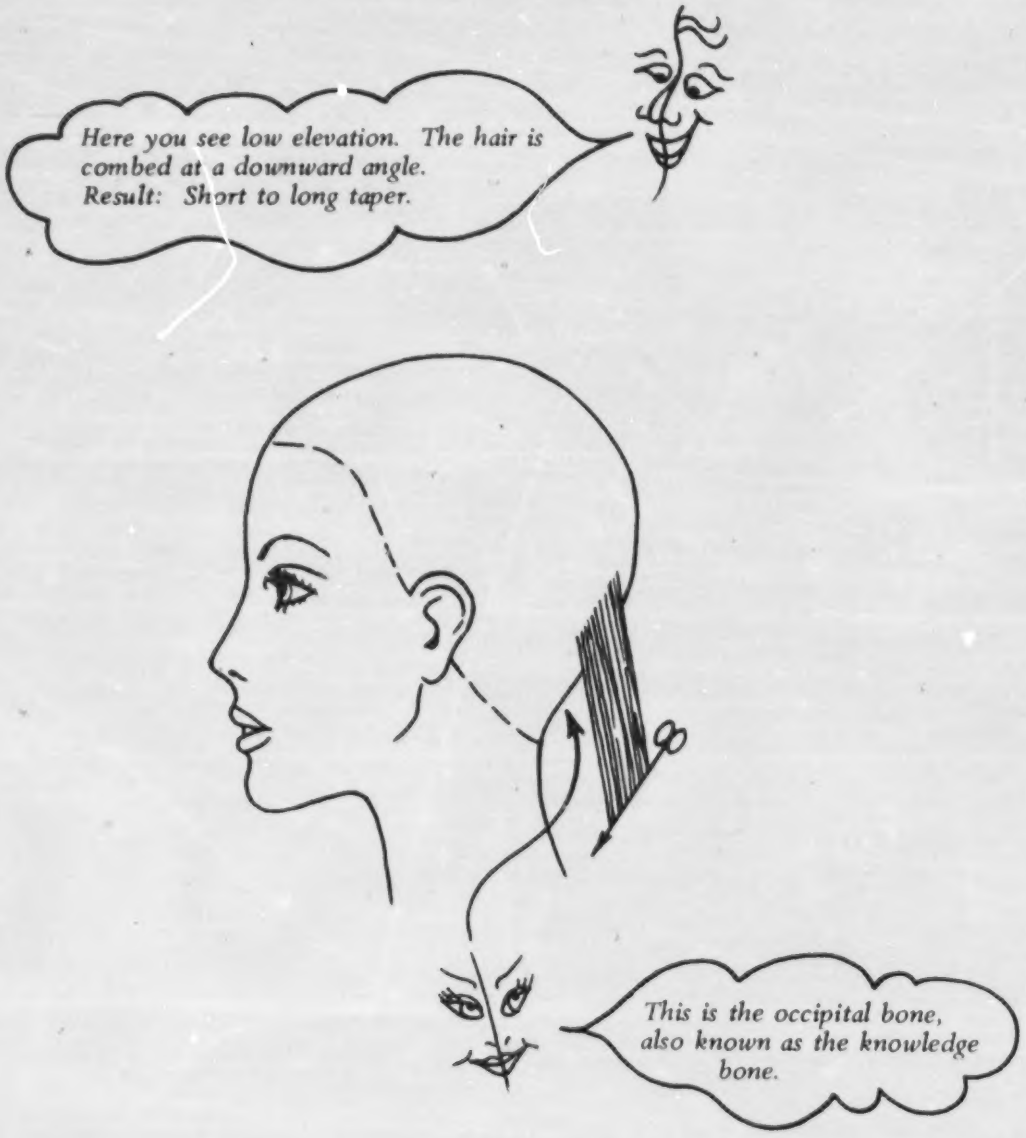
Examples of high elevation

Examples of low elevation

When cutting at a high elevation, the cut is almost always made parallel to the section from which the hair is lifted.


Here you see high elevation. The hair is combed straight up and out from scalp and cut straight across. When the hair is checked after a cut, it will have an even, blunt edge when combed out perpendicular to the scalp.
This is the occipital bone, also known as the knowledge bone.

When cutting at a low elevation, the cut is also usually made parallel to the section from which the hair comes.


Here you see low elevation. The hair is combed at a downward angle.
Result: Short to long taper.
This is the occipital bone, also known as the knowledge bone.

Here we show the cutting of a guideline for the basic layered haircut. The hair is laid almost flat against the face and neck.

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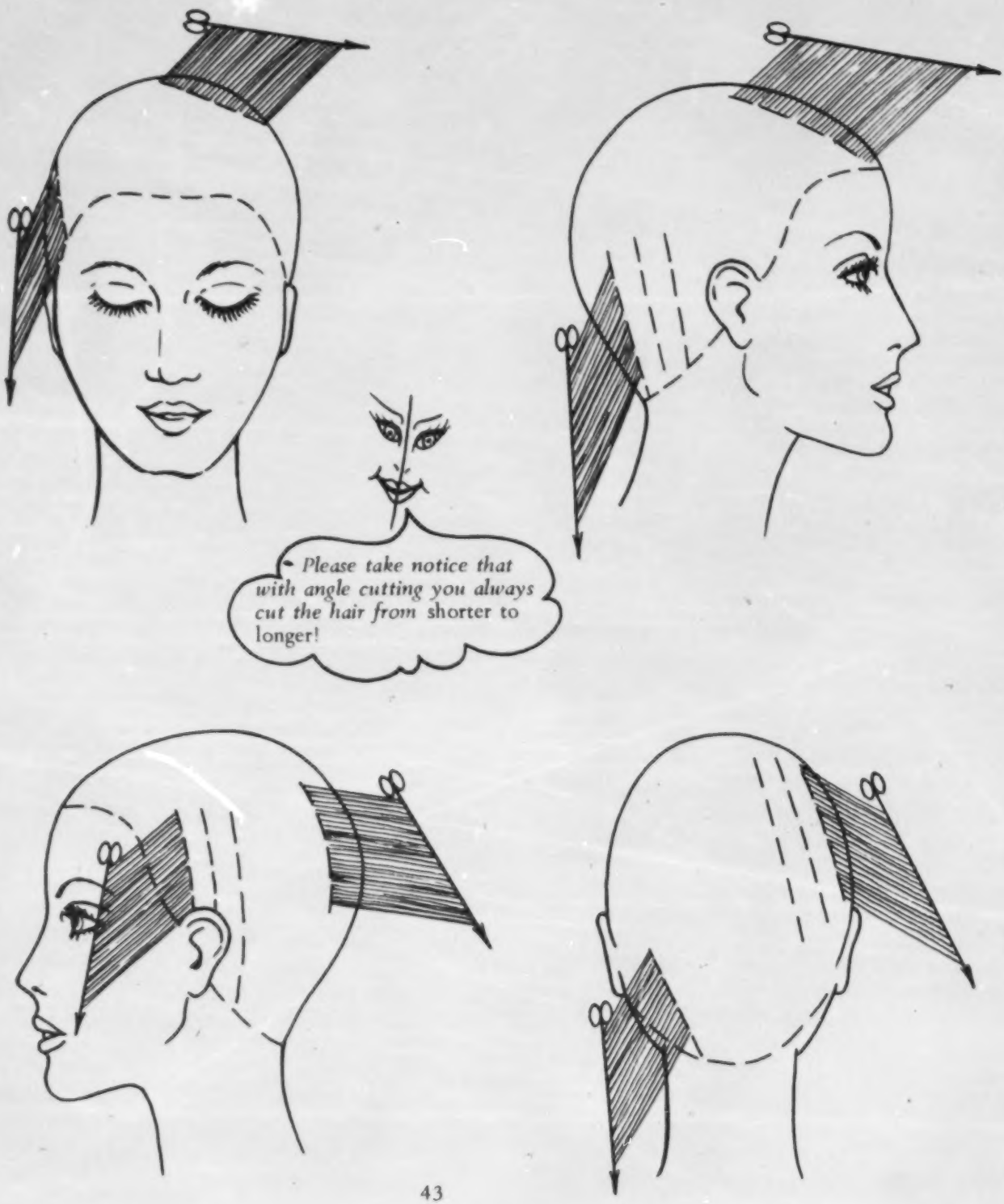
These pictures show how we use the guidelines to produce an even length of hair over the entire head.

These pictures show how we would cut strands from shorter to longer lengths to produce a tapered haircut that is long at the outer perimeter and shorter at the top.



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Before you begin to cut, use your senses

SIGHT = 20%

Stop and look. Observe your patron's facial contour, height, weight, head shape. Observe actions and clothing: these can give you a clue to patron's personality.

TOUCH = 35%

Stop and feel the hair texture: is it course, fine, very fine, or medium? Feel for condition: is it dry? Are the ends split?

HEARING = 35%

Stop and listen to your patron. Ask questions about patron's hair; – find out about patron's likes and dislikes, occupation, and lifestyle.

SMELL = 10%

Stop and smell. Hair should be free from odor. Hair should be shampooed as often as necessary to keep it odorless.

Activity

Feel the hair texture of all students in the class.

Were they all the same?

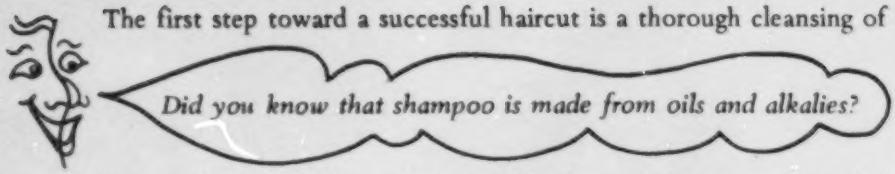
How do they differ?

DISCUSS	Discuss haircut with patron in detail. Know exactly what style, length, and taper your patron wants – *before* starting haircut.
RECOMMEND	Your professional recommendations will be appreciated if they take her headshape, facial contour, hair texture, personality, and occupation into consideration.
PLAN	Plan very carefully exactly what you are going to do before you even pick up your cutting implements.
CONCENTRATE	Once you begin, concentration on what you are doing is a must!
CONFIDENCE	Practice makes perfect. Use *all* your implements every chance you get, and your confidence will grow.
OBSERVE	Observe texture and growth of hair, especially at crown and neckline.

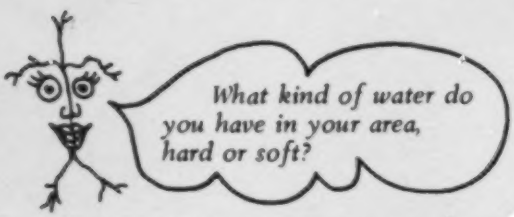
Preparing Patron For Haircut

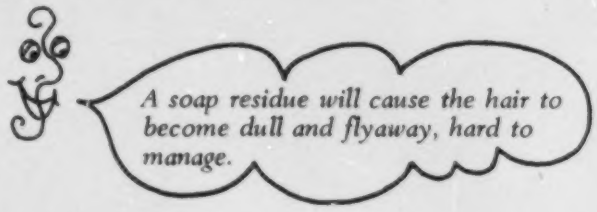
The Shampoo

The first step toward a successful haircut is a thorough cleansing of the hair and scalp.

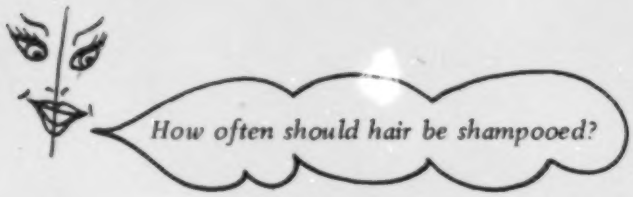


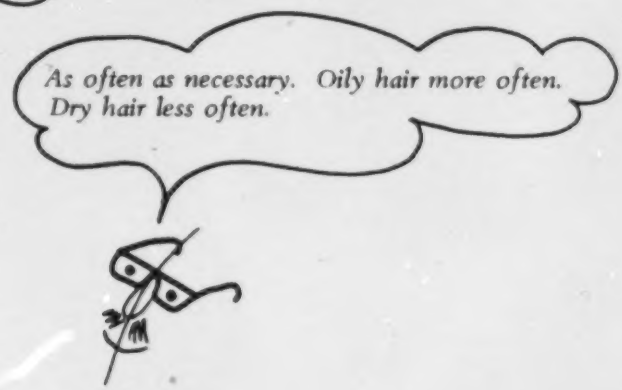
In areas having hard water it is difficult to get the shampoo to lather and it is extremely difficult to rinse soap curds from the hair; thus a soap residue is left on the hair.





An acid rinse helps to remove soap residue on the hair and is also used to counteract alkalinity after the use of strong chemicals.





Short or Long Page

A "page" haircut is short for the kind of cut worn by a pageboy, a youth in the service of a knight (in the Middle Ages in Europe).

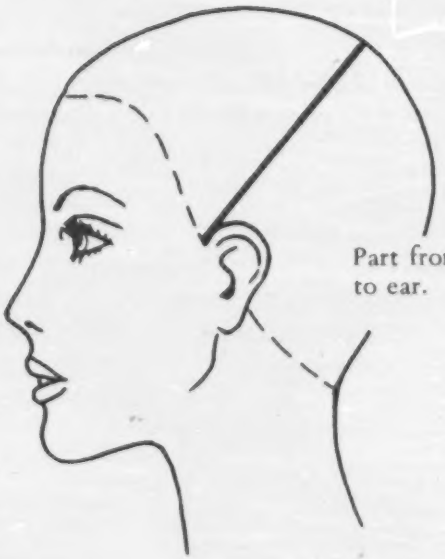
This cut is all one length, with little graduation around the face. It may be a short or long page. The first cut you make will be the determining factor. If you want to cut a long page, leave the hair at the nape approximately 4 to 8 inches long; for a short page, approximately 2 to 4 inches long.

For this type of cut it is recommended that you use scissors. Hair should be thoroughly cleansed and conditioned before you begin to cut. To enhance the finished look, use a blow dryer and curling iron.

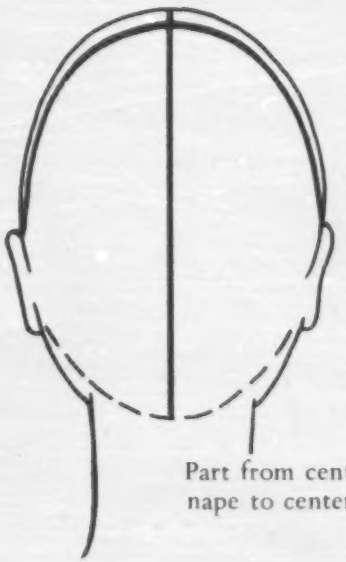
Part from center-front to center-nape.

Part from ear to ear.

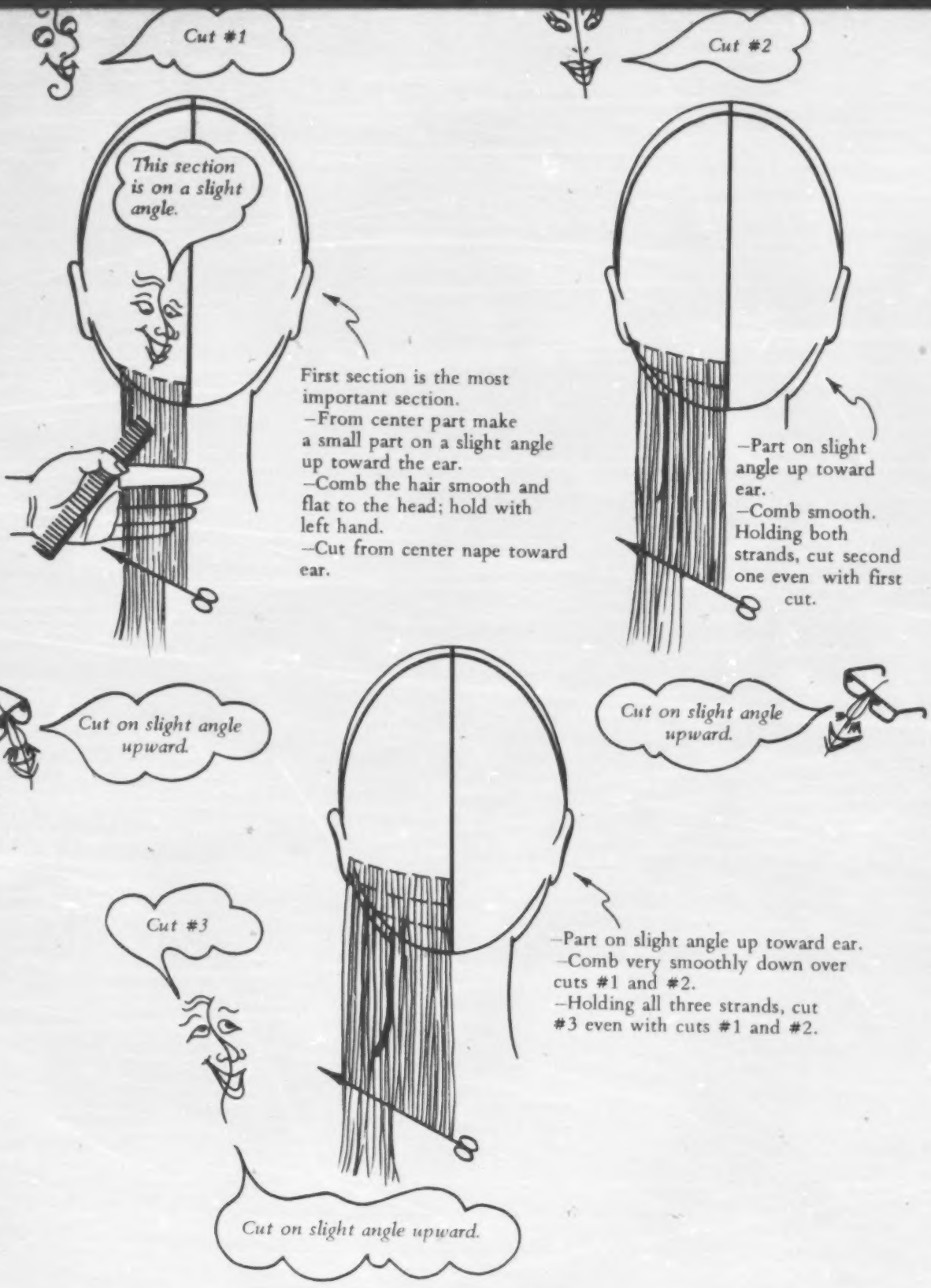
Make sure that all parts are straight and equal amounts of hair are in each section.

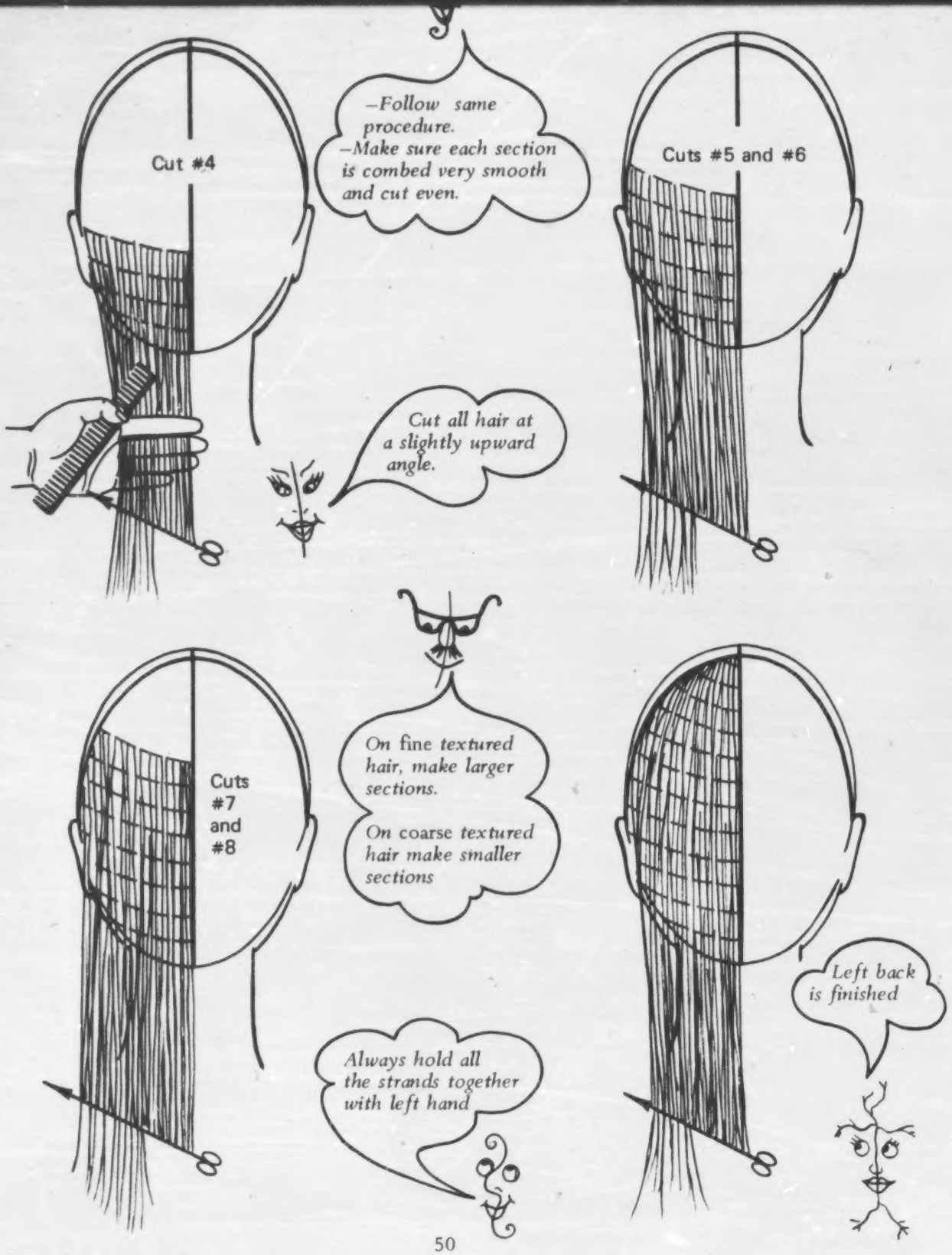


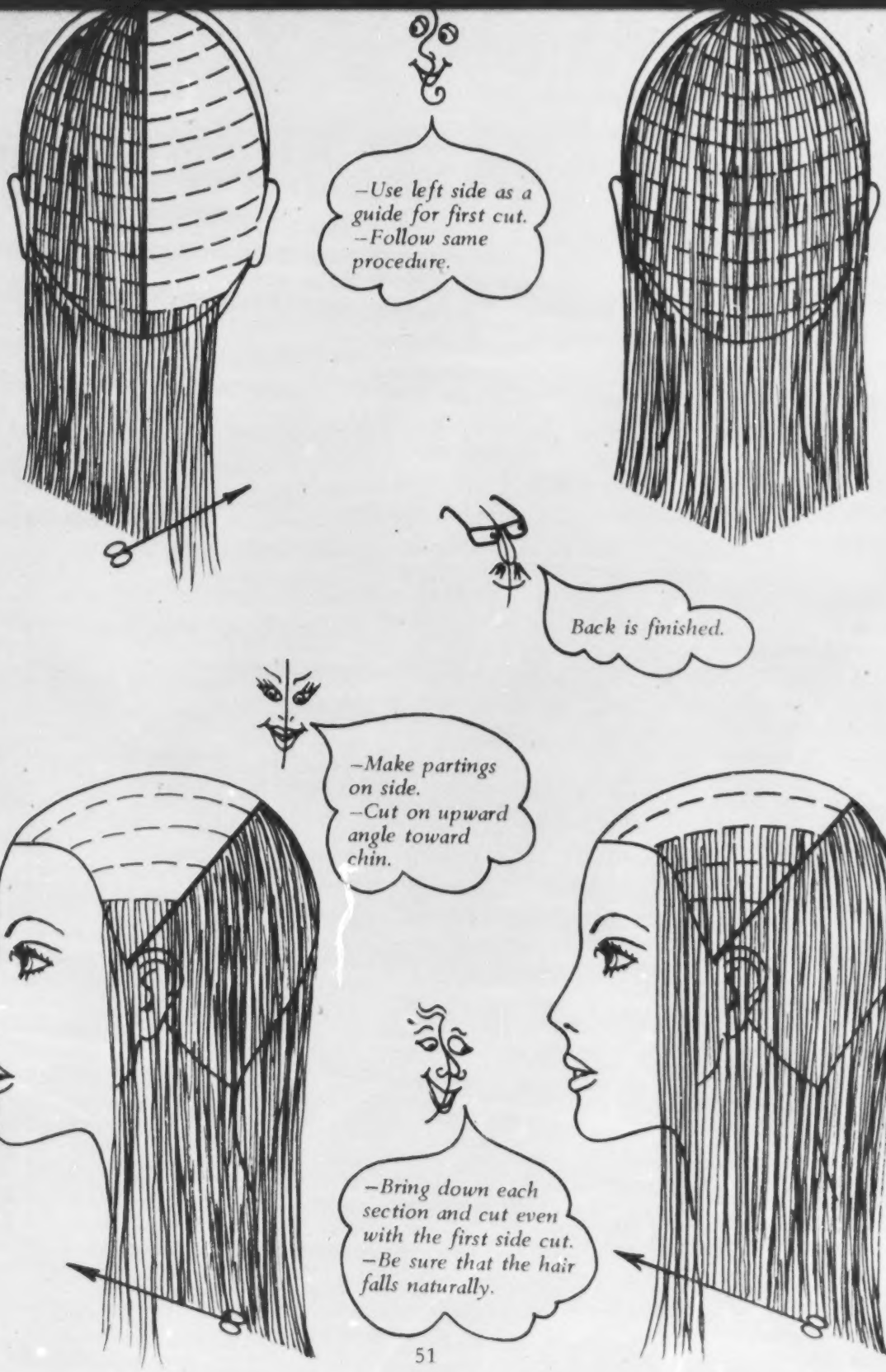
Part from ear to ear.

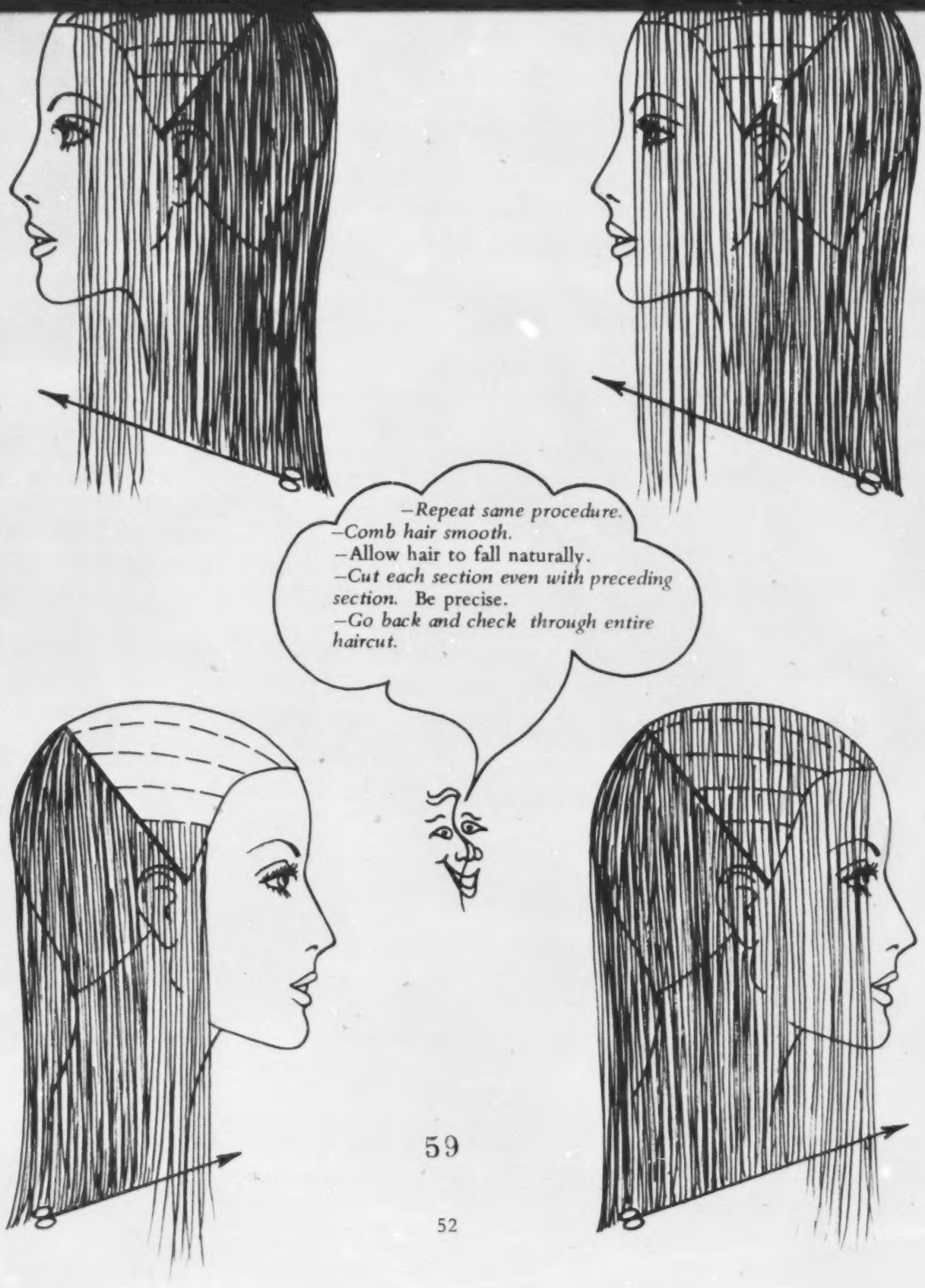


Part from center-nape to center-front.


Cut #1
This section is on a slight angle.
First section is the most important section.
–From center part make a small part on a slight angle up toward the ear.
–Comb the hair smooth and flat to the head; hold with left hand.
–Cut from center nape toward ear.
Cut #2
–Part on slight angle up toward ear.
–Comb smooth. Holding both strands, cut second one even with first cut.
Cut on slight angle upward.
Cut on slight angle upward.
Cut #3
–Part on slight angle up toward ear.
–Comb very smoothly down over cuts #1 and #2.
–Holding all three strands, cut #3 even with cuts #1 and #2.
Cut on slight angle upward.

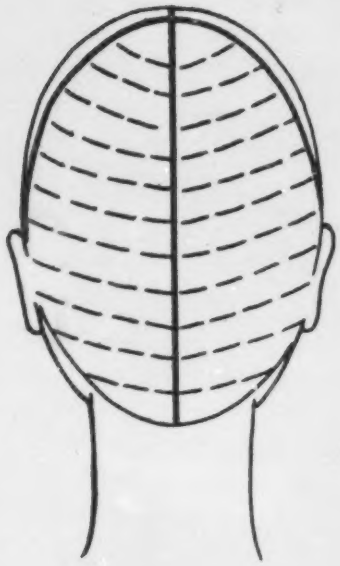

Cut #4
–Follow same procedure.
–Make sure each section is combed very smooth and cut even.
Cuts #5 and #6
Cut all hair at a slightly upward angle.
Cuts #7 and #8
On fine textured hair, make larger sections.
On coarse textured hair make smaller sections
Left back is finished
Always hold all the strands together with left hand


–Use left side as a guide for first cut.
–Follow same procedure.
Back is finished.
–Make partings on side.
–Cut on upward angle toward chin.
–Bring down each section and cut even with the first side cut.
–Be sure that the hair falls naturally.


–Repeat same procedure.
–Comb hair smooth.
–Allow hair to fall naturally.
–Cut each section even with preceding section. Be precise.
–Go back and check through entire haircut.

Long or Short Page Cut

Sections With All Partings Shown



60

Modifications of Short or Long Page

As we said before, the short or long page can be as short as 2 inches at the nape area or as long as 12 inches. The first guideline cut will be the determining factor for the rest of the cut and style. If you want more graduation around the face, you must hold the hair out on an angle and cut from short to long to graduate it as you want.

These styles may be set with electric curlers or blown dry. A permanent wave may be desired if the patron needs more body or if the patron likes the curly look. The following pictures are styles all done with the same basic technique of the short or long page cut but with different modifications.

SHORT PAGE CUT

SHORT TO LONG STYLE, CURLY

55

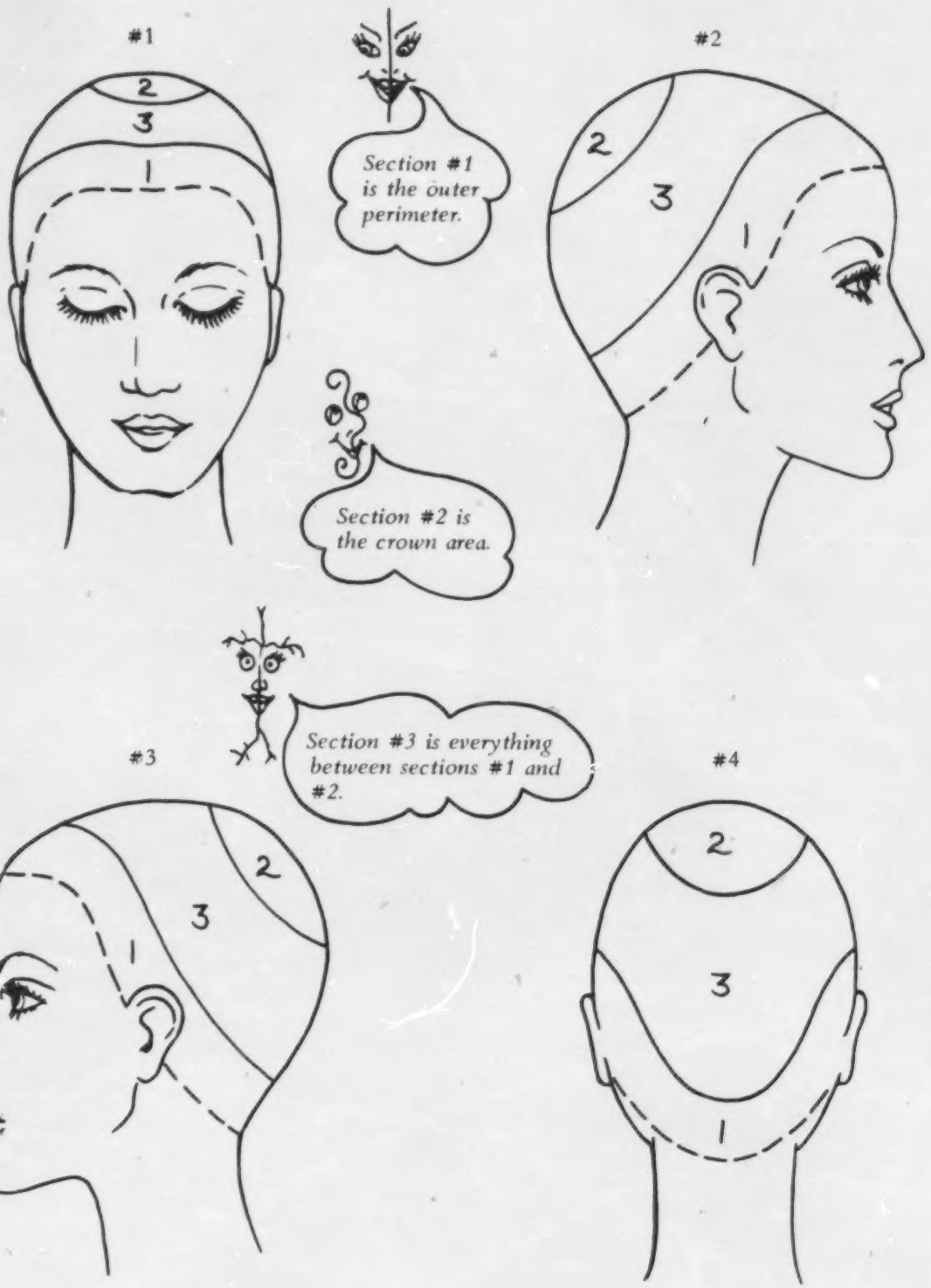
LONG PAGE

Short Summer Cut

A short, layered cut is great for summer swimming, comfort, and ease of care. This type of haircut could be recommended for fine, limp, or oily hair. Shampoo, towel-dry, place with fingers or comb – and that's all the care it takes. Implements used may be either regular scissors or razor, depending on artist's preference. Hair should be thoroughly cleansed and conditioned before you begin the cut.

Short Summer Cut

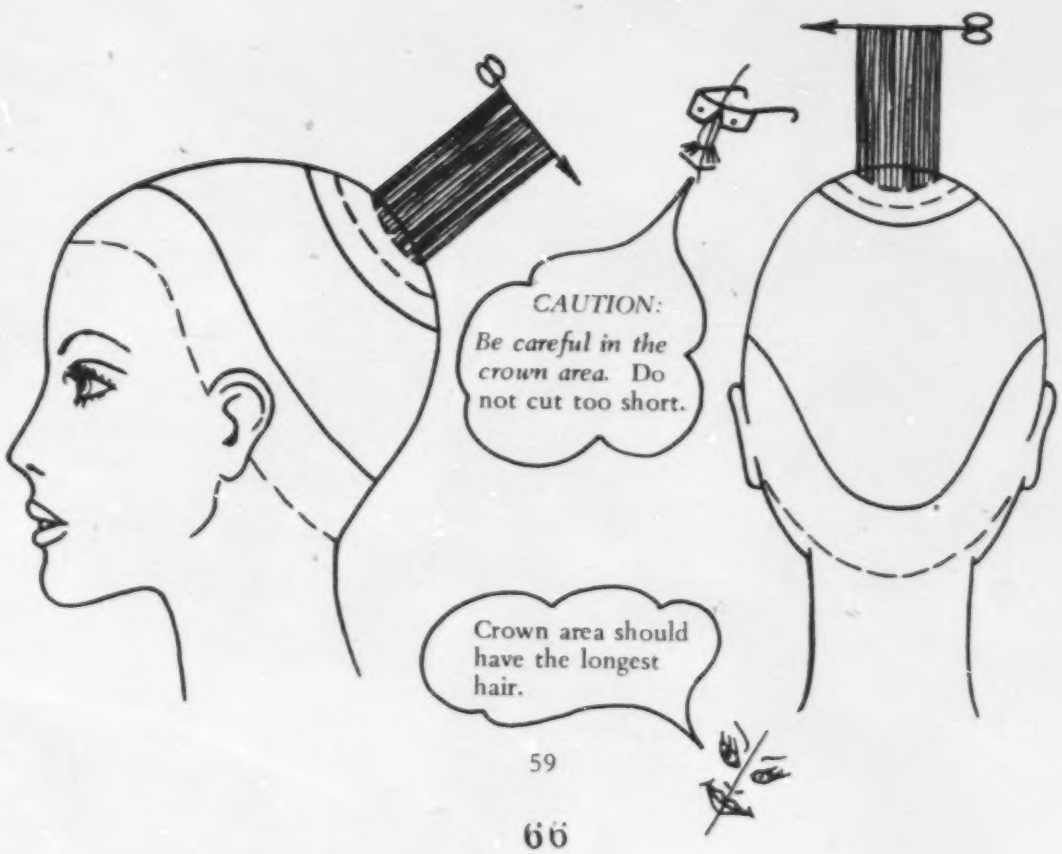
Sectioning



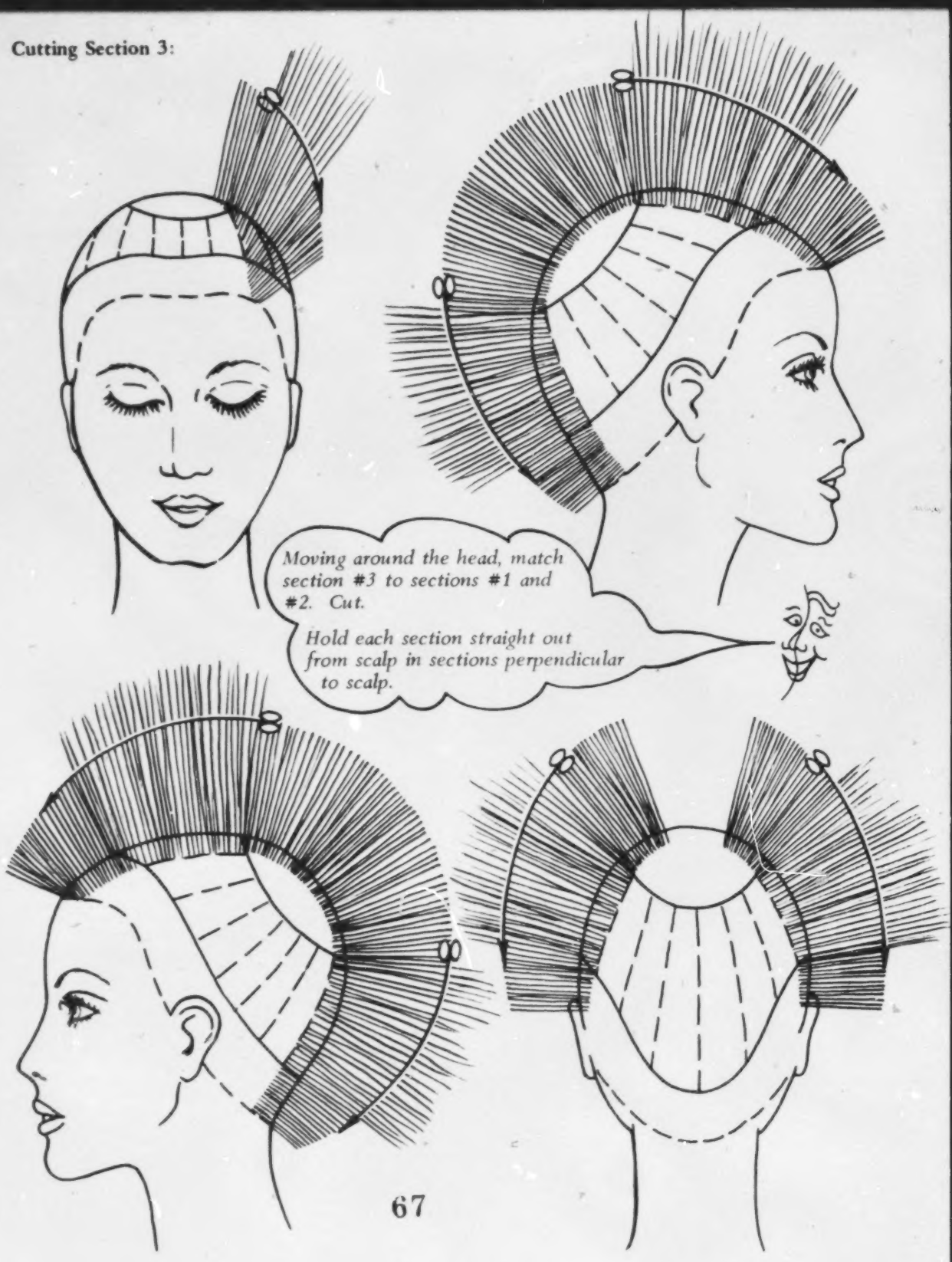
Establish Length in Outer Perimeter (Section 1)

65

Establish length in crown.
To cut section #2, comb the hair straight up and out from the head (high elevation) and cut.


CAUTION:
Be careful in the crown area. Do not cut too short.
Crown area should have the longest hair.

Cutting Section 3:


Moving around the head, match section #3 to sections #1 and #2. Cut.
Hold each section straight out from scalp in sections perpendicular to scalp.

67

More on Cutting Section 3:

68

Modifications of the Short Summer Cut

The short summer cut could be cut as short as 2 inches all over the head or left as long as 4½ inches all over the head. The cut could be curled by setting or by a perm wave. The patron may also have this cut blown dry and iron-curled. The following pictures all use the same basic technique of the short summer cut, but at different lengths. They may be permanent waved, set, or blown dry.

SHORT SUMMER CUT, 3½ INCHES, SET OR BLOWN DRY

SHORT SUMMER CUT WITH A WAVE,
ABOUT 3 INCHES IN LENGTH.
STYLE SET WITH ROLLERS.

SHORT SUMMER CUT, CURLY AND ABOUT 2
INCHES IN LENGTH.
BLOW-DRY STYLE.

Terminology in Hair Shaping

Angle-Cutting – Cutting hair on a slant, usually from shorter to longer, to establish a taper to the hair.

Backcombing – Causing the hair to become matted at the scalp area. Also known as teasing, ratting, and French lacing.

Blunt Cutting – Cutting a strand of hair straight across, so that the ends have no taper to them. Also known as club cutting. Blunt cutting adds to the bulk of the hair.

Clipper Cutting – Removal of excess hair, usually at neckline, with electric clippers.

Custom Cutting – Cutting to fit the individual's headshape, facial contour, neckline growth, hair texture, height, and weight. Other important considerations should always be the patron's personality and occupation.

Density – The number of hairs per square inch on the scalp.

Elasticity – The ability of hair to stretch and return to its former size. Normal dry hair has an elasticity of 20% (one-fifth its length); normal wet hair has an elasticity of 40% to 50%.

Effilating – Same as slithering.

Guideline – Usually the first strand of hair to be cut. This serves as a guide throughout the entire haircut.

High Elevation – Holding the hair straight upward or outward before cutting.

Implement – A hand tool. Implements used in hair shaping include scissors, razor (double- or single-edged), thinning shears (double- or single-notched blades), and electric clippers.

Inner Perimeter – A line around the head about 1 inch back from the hairline.

Layer Cutting – Cutting the hair in a graduated manner, so that the hairs vary from short to long or vice versa.

Low Elevation – Holding the hair downward before cutting.

Outer Perimeter – The hair that grows from a band of about 1 inch all around the scalp, over forehead, ears, and nape.

Outward Elevation – Same as high elevation.

Overcutting – Cutting too much hair off.

Perpendicular – Standing at right angles to some surface (making a square corner).

Shingling – Cutting hair extremely short at neckline area, gradually lengthening toward crown.

Shaping – Term used for haircutting; the process of thinning, tapering, and/or shortening the hair.

Slithering – Thinning hair with regular haircutting scissors by sliding it up and down the hair strand.

Tapering – Reducing the bulk of hair at the ends, leaving the hair blending together in a graduated effect.

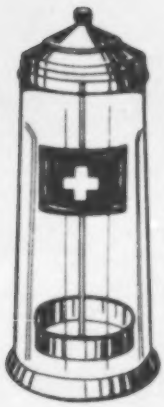
Texture – The general quality and feel of hair, especially its degree of coarseness or fineness. Coarse hair has a large diameter; fine hair has a small diameter.

Thinning – Removal of excess bulk or thickness in weight by the use of thinning shears (single- or double-edged), scissors, or razor.

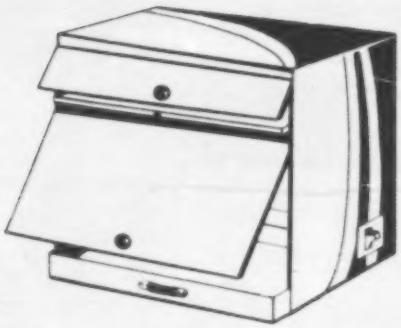
Trichoptilosis – (trĭ – kŏp – tĭ – lō′– sis) A hair condition where the hair ends are damaged and split.

Trimming – cutting very little length off.

Undercutting – Not cutting the hair enough.

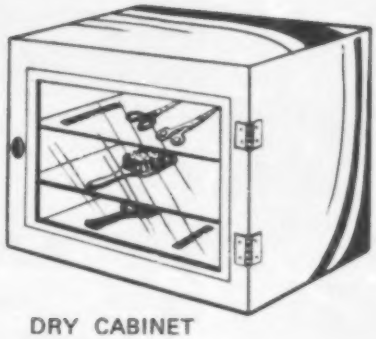


WET SANITIZER



ULTRAVIOLET-RAY SANITIZER

COTTON PLEDGETS



DRY CABINET SANITIZER

All implements must be sanitized after each use.

Combs and brushes

Remove all hair.

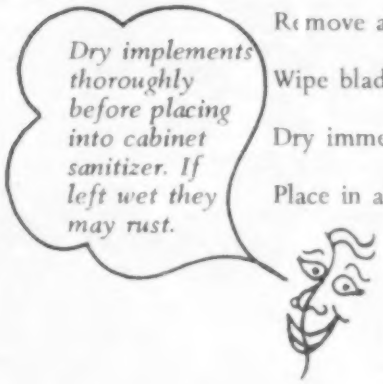
Wash thoroughly with warm water and soap; rinse.

Immerse implements in a wet sanitizer for 20 minutes.

Remove from wet sanitizer; rinse.

Place in air-tight cabinet sanitizer until ready for use.

Scissors and thinning shears



Remove all hair.

Wipe blades with cotton pledgets moistened in 70% to 95% alcohol.

Dry immediately.

Place in air-tight cabinet sanitizer until ready for next use.

Razor	Remove guard and blade.
	Wipe off all hair.
	Wipe blade with cotton pledgets moistened in 70% to 95% alcohol.
	Dry immediately.
	Place in air-tight cabinet sanitizer until ready for next use.

E T U I O A D G S J L X V N W R Y I P

F H K R A L U C I D N E P R E P Z C B

O I L M U J N Y S H B T G V R F C E D

L F U J A T S R O S S I C S W S X E Q

Y T I S N E D L L H K Y I V X E C L S

H A F G J V X D I M F B B E L G N A J

F P G S M V O R P I K A L A F T E S O

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L K R X V H O R I Z O N T A L N R T I

H L O Z B W Y P R F K C M B K X K Y G

S O D P U C U S T O M C U T U O R Q T

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G H D L I P A N X D E R J L S L I C E

L U Z E L E V A T I O N L O V R E Y A

I M G O M R G P U D E A T E D H L U I

N N X M A U R E R T H P T H I R G S I

G U I D E L I N E T S E C T I O N W O

On the above puzzle, see how many of the following words you can find. They may run horizontally or vertically, forward or backward. Outline each word with colored pencil or pen as you find it.

Angle
Blunt
Bulk
Comb
Clipper
Customcut
Cut
Density
Elasticity
Implement
Elevation
Guideline
Hair
Horizontal
Layer
Nape
Razor
Scissors
Section
Shingling
Perpendicular
Taper
Texture
Thinning
Trichoptilosis
Trim

REVIEW QUIZ

1. Why must hair be wet when cutting with a razor?

2. Should hair be wet or dry when cutting with scissors?

3. Why should hair not be thinned at the nape area, around the hairline, over the ears, or at the part?

4. Should hair ends be thinned? Why or why not?

5. Do you thin coarse hair close to the scalp? Why or why not?

6. What implements may be used to thin hair?

7. What is the proper way to sanitize hair-shaping implements?

8. Why is sectioning necessary when hair cutting?

9. Will hair grow in thicker and/or darker if it is shaved off with a razor or electric clippers?

10. Which type of thinning shears cuts MORE hair?

11. Is it possible to thin hair without shortening the length? Explain.

12. Will there be short hairs throughout the head when thinning is correctly completed? Explain.

13. Is it possible to blunt-cut with a razor? Explain.

14. Why is it necessary to take careful consideration before cutting at the neckline area?

15. What implements may be used to cut hair at the neckline area?

16. When should hair be thinned, before or after a permanent wave?

17. Where is the occipital bone located?

18. How is the knowledge of its location helpful to the hairdresser?

19. Explain how to hold the scissors correctly.

20. Explain how to hold the thinning shears correctly.

21. Explain how to hold a razor correctly.

22. What is the purpose of a safety guard on a razor?

23. Why is it important to sweep the floor immediately after giving a haircut?

24. Define high elevation and tell what it results in.

25. Define low elevation and tell what it results in.

26. Define angle cutting and tell what it results in.

27. State four different considerations that enter into designing a hair style for a patron. Explain, by means of an example or two, how each one would influence the choice of style.

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